SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1881.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.

GUITEAU was pressed closely to fix the day when he received the alleged inspiration. He shrieked out:—"Remove this loose talk. I want you to know that I would have removed the President any time between the middle of June and July 2, if I had found an opportunity of doing it for the good of the American people." He was permitted to talk freely upon the pending political situation till Mr. Porter got him to admit that ingratitude was the basest of crimes. Judge Porter then asked whether he would have thought of killing the President if he had given him the Paris Consulship. Guiteau, fearing the trap, hesitated a moment, and then said, earnestly, "I would not have taken the Paris Consulship after June 1 if I had been appointed. The President and Secretary Blaine both beseeched me on their knees to take it. I had then resolved to remove the President for the good of the American people." Guiteau continually impressed the idea that his feelings were entirely different previous to June from what they were when he resolved to remove the President. During this afternoon's examination Guiteau was greatly excited, calling Judge Porter opprobrious names, and mimicking his manner; but, in spite of all Judge Porter's efforts, sticking without material change to his tale.

December 2.

Guiteau began his to-day's testimony by announcing his determination not to answer any more questions which were merely repetitions of what had already been gone over. Mr. Porter then resumed his questions, Guiteau soon getting excited. He insisted on his inspiration, declaring that the Lord had selected him to do this work. He was no fool. The Lord never selected fools for His work, and, he continued, "The Lord has taken care of me. We have neither been shot nor hung." Mr. Porter asked him whether he expected to be, but Guiteau declined discussing this point. He left it all to the Deity. Guiteau refused to answer several questions, finally appealing to the Judge for protection.

The subject of the examination was then changed to the Oneida community. Two letters written by Guiteau when he left Oneida were submitted, Guiteau scanning them carefully before permitting them to pass. Finally he admitted the handwriting, saying,—"Have you got any more of my documents? If so, I want you to put them in." Guiteau's "Book of Truth" was then submitted, Guiteau claiming it as the result of inspiration from the Deity. It was compared with the Oneida, community's book called "The Berean." The similarity of ideas and expression was apparent throughout. Guiteau struggled desperately to explain away the plagiarisms. Guiteau's prospectus for his newspaper, the *Theocrat*, was then submitted.

Guiteau's examination ended this afternoon. He was asked, "Are you insane at all?" His reply was:—"I am not an expert; let these experts and the jury decide that." He was pressed for an opinion, but declined any further answer, becoming irritable. He was then asked if he lay in wait for the President on the night of July 1. In reply, he detailed his movements that night up to the time when the President and Secretary Blaine emerged from the house of the latter. "They walked along," he said, "so lovingly, arm in arm, and had their heads together like two school girls. Their fellowship was delightful. It confirmed me in the belief that Garfield had sold himself to Blaine and that Blaine was using him to ruin the 'Stalwart' wing of the Republican party." Guiteau then made a furious harangue, denouncing Blaine, and finally declaring that Blaine was responsible for President Garfield's death.

Guiteau, as the examination proceeded, became more insolent. Then Judge Porter, having got him to describe the scene at the station, asked, "Do you feel any remorse?" Guiteau hesitated a moment and then said,—"Why, of course, I feel remorse—human remorse. I feel sorrow."

The cross-examination having closed, Mr. Scoville made a direct examination, asking Guiteau to define what he meant by the word "removed" when applied to the late President. Guiteau said it implied no feeling of guilt. He was tired, he added, and cross; and he was finally excused from further examination, seeming glad to leave the stand.

Expert testimony on the subject of insanity will now be submitted.

December 3.

The expert testimony as to the insanity of Guiteau, called by the defence, was heard to-day. Dr. Neil, of Columbus, Ohio, thought that Guiteau was a lunatic. Dr. Emery Storrs, of Chicago, who had known him for several years, thought that he had a badly arranged mind, being without good sense. He would not, however, give an opinion about his insanity. He had seen nothing leading him to believe that Guiteau could not distinguish between right and wrong, and that he would not be responsible for any crime. This testimony was unexpected by the defence; they belived that Dr. Storrs would testify to the prisoner's insanity. Mr. Scoville noted several exceptions to the answers on cross-examination.

Mr. David Davis, President of the Senate, was questioned about the political situation, but he declined to answer about the internal state of the Republican feeling last spring, as he had no personal konwledge. He did not enter their caucuses. He said that the Republican party had not been destroyed, though it had a good many breaches in it. The Republican party is an extraordinary organization. "I do not believe," he said, "that it will die till the Democratic party does."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.

Mr. Scoville, before the Court adjourned on Saturday, said that he had issued a subpœna for President Arthur to attend on Monday, but he did not wish it to be served till he had called personally to request President Arthur's attendance to testify about the condition of political affairs. Guiteau also read a list of prominent editors whom he desired to be subpœnaed for the same purpose.

December 5.

Guiteau entered the court to-day with an abject fear. He was evidently frightened at the crowd outside. Professor Shively, who calls himself the "true Messiah," has arrived at Washington, addressing letters to the Judge and jury to convince them of the fallacy of Guiteau's claim to inspiration. He was arrested and sent to the Insane Asylum. When the first witness was called to-day Guiteau, in quiet tones, said:—"I want these expert witnesses to express an opinion upon this point:—When a man is impelled to do an unlawful act by a power which he cannot possibly control and by which his moral agency is dominated, is he sane or insane?" Judge Cox said that he would have that question discussed.

Dr. James Kennon, of Chicago testified that he had no doubt of the prisoner's insanity. During his cross examination the prosecuting counsel said that the defence had not shown that Guiteau's father was insane. Guiteau interposed:—"We will show that he was insane. Everybody knows that my father was badly 'cracked.' He was a good man, but a bit badly 'cracked' on religion." The witness being cross-examined lengthily, maintained his opinion, but admitted that when a man committed a crime while acting under the delusion of Divine inspiration, and then conducted himself precisely as a criminal would do, it was presumptive evidence against insanity. Guiteau here interposed:—"There is nothing of that kind in this case. Judge, you are going too fast in this matter. We want facts, not your judgment. The witness has stated the thing right; the Lord injects inspiration, then lets a man use his own judgment to work it out. That is just my case. That is the way I get my inspiration. The Lord does not employ fools to do his work. He gets the best material."

The prosecuting attorney then put another hypothetical case to the witness, using the term "common, vulgar criminal." Guiteau shouted:—"There is nothing vulgar about this case. It is all high toned." At this there was much laughter in the court.

The witness said that Guiteau's mental disease was paresis. The counsel tried to get the meaning of the word, and Guiteau said:—"Give us English, Doctor. We are all plain people, and do not understand Greek." Guiteau here despite eveay effort of Mr. Scoville, suddenly broke out in a speech denouncing his late wife, rattling on several minutes before being quieted.

The witness, continuing, said in original insanity, if the cranium is divided into two equal parts, one part will be larger than the other. This caused considerable laughter, Guiteau joining heartily in it, saying. "That is my case exactly, only one side of my head is smaller than the other. The doctors who examined me the other day found it so." Guiteau, when the witness was dismissed, asked, "Doctor,—Where hereditary nimbus of the brain exists will not men show it whenever there is cause?" The witness replied "Yes." "Then," said Guiteau, "that will do."

Dr. Kennon, continuing his testimony, said that he thought one of every five persons in ordinary business life might be considered on the border line of insanity. Judge Davidge said that this was a pretty generous estimate, and Guiteau said, looking at the Judge, "They may get you."

Mr. Richard Hinton, editor of the *Washington Gazette*, testified that he thought the prisoner exceedingly ill-balanced and a cranky egotist. He thought that Guiteau's political speech on Garfield v. Hancock a ridiculous and disjointed affair. Guiteau, enraged at this, shouted, "It is not anything of the kind. You do not know what you are talking about. My speech received the endorsement of the best men in the country." The witness said that Guiteau was a perfect nuisance about the Republican head-quarters. Guiteau retorted:—You were a nuisance yourself. I would rather be hanged as a man than acquitted as a fool. I will not have any more of this kind of evidence." The witnes added that the prisoner was a laughing-stock. Guiteau, enraged turning to Mr. Scoville, said:—"If you put any more of those 'cranky' fellows on the stand I will score you again. I am no fool, and will not allow you to make me out one."

Dr. Charles Nichols, of Bloomingdale Asylum, testified:—"If the evidence to which I have listened is correct, I should say that the prisoner is insane."

Dr Folsom, of Harvard College, similarly answered the hypothetical question. Dr. Wooster, of Salem, Massachusetts, answered with hesitation, halting on the meaning of the word "inspiration." Guiteau interposed that inspiration was an interjection of Divine Power into his mind. Dr. Wooster was excused without further testimony. Dr. Gooding, of Wahsington Insane Hospital, answered that, assuming the propositions to be true, the man was unquestionably insane.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.

President Arthur has declined to appear as a witness in this case, but may testify by affidavit answering written questions. Mr. Charles Farwell, a member of the Congress for Chicago, was examined as to the condition of the feeling between the rival Republican factions when General Garfield was shot, but on an objection being made the defence passed to an inquiry about his acquaintance with Guiteau. He said that Guiteau proposed to him that if he lent him dlrs.200,000 to purchase the Chicago Inter-Ocean newspaper he would make him President. Guiteau, interrupting, said:—"That is false, I never made such a proposition. I asked him to invest money in it. He said that he had already put dlrs.10,000 into the Inter-Ocean, and would not put in any more." Mr. Farwell, continuing his evidence said that he never thought Guiteau sane. On cross-examination, he said there were grades of insanity. He did not think Guiteau so insane but that he could distinguish between right and wrong. The counsel had an argument over the admissibility of this testimony, Guiteau constantly interrupting.

Mr. George Gorham, of Washington, a Republican, was then called. He was given Guiteau's speech in the case Garfield v. Hancock to read in order that his opinion might be had. While he was reading the speech Guiteau was permitted to read aloud from his book on Truth, which much amused the spectators. Mr. Gorham then gave as his opinion of the speech that it was a tolerably fair statement of the situation and was neither remarkable nor ridiculous. Guiteau constantly interrupted him, sometimes most insolently. Mr. Scoville then read to the jury copious extracts from Guiteau's writings, afterwards putting the elder Guiteau on the stand to show the date when he first thought his brother insane. Guiteau was again set to reading his book, Truth, which he did most grandiloquently till the District Attorney protested against its continuance. The counsel then agreed that passages should be selected to be read to-morrow. The defence was then closed with the exception of one witness, and the Court adjourned. The prosecution will submit the rebutting testimony of the insanity experts.

Dec. 7.

The Government to-day began to demolish the theory of insanity. At the opening of the proceedings Guiteau declared himself dissatisfied with the presentation of the facts relating to the political situation, wherein lay the gist of the alleged offence. He renewed his demand for the testimony of General Grant, Mr. Conkling, and Mr. Platt. He also announced his purpose of making a closing speech for his defence. The Court said that the defence should have the benefit of the written testimony of President Arthur when it was received.

General Sherman was then called as a witness. He identified the letter written by Guiteau which was placed in his hands at the shooting, Guiteau thanked General Sherman for protecting him by a military guard. At this the General grimly smiled. Dr. D. P. Buckley, of Freeport, Illinois, physician to Guiteau's father, testified that the prisoner's father and other members of the Guiteau family were intelligent and sound in mind. Several other witnesses, including Mr. Edward P. Barton, lawyer, all of the same town, gave similar evidence.

Dec. 8.

The rebutting testimony which was presented by the prosecution yesterday tending to disprove that insanity existed in Guiteau's family, created a strong popular impression, the belief now being that the prisoner's hereditary insanity defence will not be sustained. The prosecution to-day called more witnesses to disprove the insanity of Guiteau's ancestors. Mrs. Julia Wilson, a cousin of Guiteau, testified to the sanity of various members of the family flatly contradicting the defence witnesses. On counsel objecting to some questions, a lively discussion ensued between Mr. Scoville and Mr. Porter. Guiteau, becoming enraged at Mr. Porter, shouted, "Hold your thunder till you get to the jury, Judge. You are doing this sort of thing too much. I am not a criminal and will not be until I am convicted." Mr. Scoville expostulated with him, and he retorted viciously, "Shut up, and mind your own business. I know what I am doing." Finally Guiteau was quieted, and the witness proceeded, denying any insanity in Guiteau's father, who was her uncle. A strict cross-examination did not shake her testimony, which produced a strong impression.

The prisoner's brother, John, here asked the Court to rule out certain testimony about the witness's own father, given on cross-examination. Judge Cox declared it irrelevant. Mr. Scoville, with great excitement, protested against John Guiteau's meddling, but his voice was quickly drowned by the prisoner, who violently struck the table shouting, "So do I. He had better go back to Boston. He has no business here. Just because he bears the same name he thinks that he has got a little notoriety out of this case. I want him to get out of this case." John Guiteau made no response, but after another witness was examined, who corroborated Mrs. Wilson, he asked leave to make a personal explanation. The prisoner broke in:—"Shut up and sit down. You have been vindicated." The counsel for the prosecution objected to any more such scenes, saying that if the prisoner was continually allowed to interrupt the proceedings at this rate the trial would soon become a farce. The Judge then said to John Guiteau that there was no occasion for any explanation. The Court took a recess, one juror being indisposed.

When the Court resumed, additional witnesses from Chicago and Boston, who knew Guiteau, testified that they never thought him insane. Guiteau constantly interrupted the evidence, but the witnesses adhered to their statements.—*Times.*

THE TERRIBLE DISASTER AT THE VIENNA RING THEATRE.

VIENNA, Dec. 8.

THE celebrated Ring Theatre, where Sarah Bernhardt gave a series of performances a few weeks ago, has been the scene of a terrible calamity to-night. About seven o'clock, when the performance of Offenbach's *Les Contes d' Hoffmann* was about to commence, before a crowded audience, fire suddenly broke out, and a terrible panic ensued. It is not known how the fire was caused. One account attributes it to an explosion of gas, another to the fall of an oil lamp from the upper part of the stage. In all probability the real cause of this calamity will never be discovered, for there is but the slightest chance that those who were near the place where the actual outbreak occurred have escaped to tell the tale.

It is estimated that there were upwards of two thousand persons in the building at the time. At the cry of "Fire!" the whole audience rose to its feet and made a rush for the doors. In the passages, on the stone staircases, and at the principal entrance in the Ring Strasse, there were scenes of frantic terror that defy description. The shouts of those who were trying to escape mingled with the shrieks and groans of the dying; the women and weaker persons swooned and were crushed to death as they were carried along by the stream, while others were thrown to the ground and trampled to death.

The scenes in the Ring Boulevard itself, in front of the theatre, were most heartrending. Large numbers of persons received injuries more or less severe in the way of broken bones. It is quite impossible yet to ascertain what is the real extent of the calamity, either in the way of personal injuries, loss of life, or damage by the fire.

The calamity was so sudden and unexpected that the Vienna Fire Brigade could not reach the spot in time to check the danger, and the worst is feared.

The Ring Theatre, the scene of the disaster, is a comparatively new building, having only been opened about seven years. It was an exceedingly handsome structure, quite in keeping with the splendid edifices which have risen up within the past few years upon the broad belt of ground formerly occupied by the walls of the old city. The Ring, or circular boulevard, in which the theatre in question is situated, is a broad thoroughfare, planted with trees and lined on either side by palaces and public and private buildings of imposing architecture.

The theatre, which was one of the ornaments of the Ring Strasse, was intended as the home of comic opera, and, as I have mentioned above, the piece which was to have been performed to-night was Offenbach's last work, which was first performed at the Opera Comique, at Paris, on the 10th of February last. The success it had achieved in the French capital led to its production in Vienna, where it was performed for the first time in the Ring Theatre last night. The cast was as follows:—Herr Ferenczy as Hofmann; Mdlle. Iona as Olympia and Antonia; Lindorf, Coppelius, and Dr. Miracolo, Herr Wilke; Krespel, Herr Rudolph; Spalanzani, Herr Lindau; Nicolaus, Mdlle. Stahl; and the Muse, Mdlle. Fischer. Instead, however, of appearing in the musical comedy above mentioned these performers found themselves spectators of one of the most ghastly tragedies ever witnessed within the walls of a theatre. Nor is it known at this moment whether some of the professionals themselves are not among the victims of to-night's disaster.

VIENNA, Thursday Night.

Probably, in the whole history of calamities by the outbreak of fire in theatres, there is none which exceeds in horror and fatality that which has occurred here to-night. In the Ring Theatre the flames first showed themselves on the stage. It is now believed that they originated in an engine which was kept below the stage in order to produce the electric light employed in the performance. As soon as the fire was seen a slight explosion of gas took place, and all the lights in the building instantly went out, plunging the audience into total darkness.

At this moment there were about two hundred people on the stage and in the adjoining dressing-rooms, including, besides the workmen, the professional singers and numerous ballet girls, who were engaged in dressing in preparation for the performance. They had mostly only half finished their toilettes, and on the extinction of the lights every one rushed to the stage door. As there was only one entrance to the stage, there was a fatal crush in which many of the half-dressed girls fell and were trampled upon. Most of them, however, reached the street without serious injury.

In the auditorium the pit was already half full The boxes were still unoccupied, but the galleries were completely thronged. From a gentlemen who was in the pit I learn that when the gas went out the audience had no suspicion that anything serious was going to happen. But in a minute or two the flames burst through the curtain, and fearful shrieks at once filled the house. Every one rushed for the passages and doors, and many were tempted to leap from the windows.

For ten long minutes there was no help from outside. In the rush to the doors scores of persons were thrown down and trampled to death. Though in the interior of the theatre the flames were spreading rapidly, there was not a ray of light in the passages along which the occupants of the galleries had to pass, and the panic-stricken crowd could not find the way out, but crushed and trampled one another to death in total darkness.

When at length the "Turner" Brigade arrived with torches and life-saving apparatus, ladders, cloths, and ropes, about fifty persons, one after the other, jumped from the first-floor windows. They were all caught, and escaped without serious injury.

After that all was silent inside the theatre except the roaring of the flames that were now rapidly spreading over the entire building. Up to the present moment it is unknown how many persons have been suffocated and trampled to death, but the Fire Brigade are bringing the corpses out by dozens.

At half-past eight the whole of the stage and pit was on fire. The flames are bursting through the windows and lighting up the Borsen Ring almost with the brightness of day. The population is gathering from all quarters of the city to the neighbourhood of the conflagration.

Eleven o'clock.

Up to the present time eight dead bodies have been taken to the nearest police-station.

There are several hundreds of corpses still in the burning building. They can probably never be recovered, as the theatre is now completely wrapped in flames. It is believed that all the persons who were in the gallery have perished.

Midnight.

Until now three hundred dead have been recovered. There are at least two hundred more still in the house. The scene is most ghastly and terrible.

The following details are culled from the special reports which appear in our morning contemporaries. There appears to be great difference of opinion as to the precise mode in which the fire first appeared. One account says:—While the orchestra was playing the overture, the curtain suddenly was driven from the stage side by the force of something like an explosion, and fell into the body of the theatre. A dense volume of smoke followed, and then great tongues of fire caught hold on the galleries, which were speedily in flame. Another says:—The fire was caused by the bursting of a gaspipe. In a moment the stage was in flames. The big crown chandelier fell. The confusion which ensued was appalling, the terror being, if possible, increased by the fact that the gas suddenly went out, whether in consequence of the pipes being ruptured by the explosion or by design is not known. The theatre was now lighted only by the lurid flames of the burning woodwork—many of the people, blinded and suffocated, could not effect their escape, and soon the whole interior was in a blaze. During the temporary darkness the audience struggled to reach the doors of the house, constructed after a bad plan, with but few exits. Many persons fell, and hundreds trampled on their bodies. The cries of mothers for their children and of the children themselves were frightful. Many persons sprang out of the windows of the second floor. Pumps, hydrants, and steam fire-engines were powerless. The theatre was burning for hours, and the Ringstrasse was packed with an excited and countless mass of people watching the conflagration. The spectacle was one of fearful grandeur. The scene in the immediate vicinity was distressing to the last degree. The removal of the dead and dying, the crowd of inquirers pressing in frantic anxiety to learn the fate of friends known to be in the building, wholly apart from the fire itself, combined to form a spectacle of the most agonising kind. Every few minutes discovers fresh victims, and it must be long before the *debris* can be cleared so as to render an exact account possible. Apparently a large proportion of those in the upper part of the theatre have perished. Most of the theatrical company have been saved, several being carried out of the flames half-dressed, and more dead than alive. All efforts to check the flames were unavailing, and nothing but the outer shell of the building was left standing. Considerable alarm was at one time felt for the safety of the Bourse and the Hotel de France, which are close to the building, but neither has been touched.

It was only this morning that any real insight into the horrible extent of the calamity was possible, and there can be no doubt that it will be regarded as one of the most frightful that has ever happened in Europe. The men in charge of the iron curtain between the stage and the auditorium fled without letting it down, thus abandoning the last hope of preventing the conflagration from spreading. It is supposed that most of those unable to escape in the body of the house were quickly suffocated.

Scenes of indescribable misery were enacted during the early part of the fire. Several persons managed to reach the windows in the facade and flung themselves recklessly into the street, breaking their arms and legs. It appears that the fire arose from the falling of a gas lamp, and that the meter did not explode until later. Some 270 bodies have now been recovered, but the fourth gallery has not been reached, and still greater numbers must have perished there, as it is believed that not one person escaped from it, and very few from the third. The remains are all more or less horribly disfigured, only charred fragments being recovered in most cases.

The excitement all through the city is terrible; no one knows what friends may be lost. There is a rising feeling of indignation against the management, for the whole disaster is attributed to a gross neglect of the most ordinary precautions. For example, the law prescribes that oil lamps shall be provided in the corridors, so that the exit shall not be left in total darkness in case of accident to the gas, but there were none in the Ring Theatre. The loss has fallen mainly on the middle-class portion of the audience, for the stalls and balcony had not filled when the fire broke out, the wealthier class thus escaping.—*Evening Standard.*

GREAT JEWEL ROBBERY IN WALES.

ONE of the most daring and successful burglaries ever committed took place on Sunday, Dec. 2nd, at Bryn-Kinallt, near Oswestry, the seat of Lord Arthur Edwin Hill-Trevor. The mansion of Bryn-Kinallt is situated close to Chirk, on the Great Western Railway, and is one of the oldest and finest residences in North Wales. In the morning Lord and Lady Arthur Hill-Trevor went to the neighbouring parish church, as usual, and at about twelve o'clock the housemaid went up to her ladyship's room and found it locked, the key being inside. She thought her ladyship had returned from church, but immediately acquainted the other servants. On finding that her ladyship had not returned, Fowler, the butler, and others went up and forced the door, when they discovered that her ladyship's private door had been forced open, and her jewel casket, with the contents, had disappeared. Among an immense number of jewels stolen were a magnificent diamond necklet, diamond pendant with pearl in centre, diamond cross, two diamond sprays, diamond hair pin, a large number of diamond, ruby, pearl, onyx, and other rings, bracelets, and a beautiful heirloom watch. Also, from another small case, a large amethyst necklet, barcelet, and ear-rings to match. Lord Arthur Edwin Hill-Trevor's case was also forced open, and an article of jewellery taken out. The thieves made their escape by means of a rope hanging from the front windows in the room, and appear to have got clear away.

The lowest estimate given of the value of the stolen jewels is 60,000*l.* They consist of a diamond necklace, value 10,000*l.*; necklace, diamond clasp, 4,000*l.*; diamond crown, 5,000*l.*; pearl necklace, large diamond clasp; coral necklace with cross, amethyst necklace with diamonds, diamond coronet, pair of ear-rings and bracelet, diamond snake-pattern bracelet, locket with pearl, centre set of diamond ear-rings, four gold and one heir-loom watches, keeper with different settings, two emerald brooches, and a number of pins and brooches set with diamonds. Mr. Superintendent Gough, of the North Shropshire (Oswestry Division) Police, was at once communicated with, and steps were taken to bar the escape of anyone attempting to leave the grounds. The domain, which is of vast extent, and intersected with bye-road and the river Dee, and encircled by main roads running in different directions, is particularly difficult to guard, as it affords peculiar advantages to any one desirous either of getting away or hiding. It was thought that the theives might possibly remain in ambush within the boundary of the estate, and a number of men were posted around the outskirts, while a searching investigation was made of the inside of the house and premises.

Chief Constable Leadben and Deputy Chief Constable Wilde having been summoned to Bryn-Kinallt took steps to search and examine the servants, and this took place in the steward's room. From information thus derived, it was deemed necessary to arrest the valet, Arthur Head, and the chief housemaid, Amelia Gardiner. It is evident that the thief had a thorough knowledge of the premises. The rope which was attached to a portion of the portico of Lady Arthur's bed-room window was, it is thought, placed there in order to convey a wrong impression. The end of the rope, to which is a loop, was about twenty feet from the ground, and the fall would be into a flower bed, which shows no marks of having been disturbed. In the house, however, matters have a different aspect, the facts pointing to the theory that the jewels were removed through the house. Her ladyship's bed-room can be entered by means of three doors, two of which, on examination, were found locked and the keys inside. The other, leading from the dressig-room, was also found locked, but the key was not there. Later in the evening, and as a result of the search, the missing key was found half-hidden in a roll of flannel underneath a sofa in a room downstairs. Several servants have left Lord Arthur's service during the last year, and most of those in his employ are comparatively new ones. The suspicions grounded on these facts are being followed up, and the police hope to obtain a satisfactory clue within a few days.—*Standard.*

THE BODY-SNATCHING FROM THE BALCARRES TOMB.

ON Friday morning (Dec. 2) it was discovered that the Balcarres family tomb at Dunecht-house, near Aberdeen, had been desecrated, and that the body of the late earl, interred in May last, had been carried away. The body is supposed to have been abstracted so long ago as May. It was embalmed by an Italian artist, and for two or three weeks about the time mentioned it was remarked that a pungent odour was escaping from the tomb. At this period the slabs over the stairway had not been finally adjusted, and the matter of the odour did not in consequence excite any suspicion. Later, however, while the masons were securing the vault, an on-looker stated that he thought one of the slabs had been disturbed by some one. Even this circumstance did not arouse suspicion, and any change in the condition of the slab was attributed to the action of the weather. No minute examination was made, and the work of closing the vault was proceeded with. Months ago the vault was closed, covered with earth, and sown over with grass; and, but for the fact that on Thursday morning part of the surrounding railing was found down and a slab propped up, perhaps the theft would have remained undiscovered till the death of another member of the Balcarres family. There can be no doubt that some time between Wednesday night and Thursday morning the plan adopted for furnishing convincing evidence of the theft had been executed. So many people pass the vault daily that any interference with it would be almost immediately observed. The chapel is practically a part of Dunecht-house, there being an entrance to it from the library. The apparatus necessary for raising the slab and removing the railing would be conveniently handy, building operations being at present in progress at Dunecht. The coffins were opened skilfully and without the least violence. Neither the outer one, of oak, nor the inner one has been broken, the lids having been simply unscrewed. As the lead shell had been soldered, it had to be cut open; but this also has been neatly performed. That several persons were engaged on the work is pretty certain. The slabs were of Caithness stone, very heavy, being 6ft. square and several inches thick. Dunecht-house is about a mile from the road, and so the thieves might carry on their operations unmolested by the public. But the fact of the chapel being connected with the house makes it a matter of certainty that the theft must have been perpetrated during the night. The deceased earl being a spare man, the thieves would be able to carry off the body all the more easily. The police are making a thorough investigation, but as yet no apprehension has been made. It is suggested that the deed may have been conceived by some Florentine desperadoes at the time of the Earl's death and carried out after making themselves acquainted with the place of interment. The deceased peer was the 25th Earl of Crawford and the eighth Earl of Balcarres. He died at Florence about 12 months ago, and his remains were brought to the family residence at Dunecht, being interred in a vault which had been constructed shortly before under his own direction. The first discovery of the outrage was made by a labourer on the estate, who, on proceeding to his work in the gray of the morning, observed that one of the slabs which had covered the subterranean entrance to the vault (over which is raised a mortuary chapel) had been displaced and was standing supported by a piece of wood. The mortuary chapel over the vault, as also the beautiful private chapel of which it forms part, was built from designs by Mr. Street, the eminent London architect. The construction of a vault was rendered necessary through the family mausoleum at Haigh, Wigan, having been filled. The late Earl's body was the first to be placed in the vault, which is constructed to contain 25 coffins. Access to the vault is obtained by means of a stair descending from the level of the ground outside the mortuary chapel. After the remains of the Earl had been deposited in what was thought would be their last resting-place, the stairway and steps were covered with flags over which mould was spread to a depth of several inches so as to allow of grass being sown to give the place a natural appearance. An iron railing enclosed the whole, and shrubs and flowers were planted among the grass. As soon as the labourer saw that one of the slabs had been disturbed he gave information to the servants at Dunecht-house. The greatest consternation and dismay were caused by the intelligence and the suspicion to which it inevitably gave rise in the minds of all; but it was felt that nothing could be done until authority was obtained from the present Earl of Crawford, who is at present travelling, or his factor. Mr. Yeats, of Osquharney, the Earl's commissioner, was communicated with, and information was given to the county police authorities. Mr. Yeats, accompanied by Inspector Cron, at once proceeded to Dunecht and began an inspection. On going to the place they found that two of the enclosing rails had been removed, allowing access to the ground over the stairway at the top of the steps. It was seen that the first slab had been raised. They entered through the aperture thus made, and, going from the stairway, obtained admission to the vault. They were horrified to find that the coffin had been drawn partly out of the shelf on which it had rested, and that it had been violently wrenched open and rifled of the remains.

Another correspondent writes:—"There is very little doubt that the object of the thieves was the same as in the case of Mr. Stewart, the American millionaire—viz., to secure a handsome sum as a ransom for the body. The noble earl upon whose remains this outrage has been carried out was one of the most wealthy, scholarly and popular peers of his day. He was born in 1812, and educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gratuated M.A., in 1833. His name was familiar to every scholar through the "Lives of the Lindsays," "Progression by Antagonism," and other genealogical, antiquarian, and historical works. He succeeded to the earldom in 1869, and devoted much of his time and money to astronomical research. At his own expense he equipped an expedition which proceeded to the Mauritius to take observations of the transit of Venus in December, 1874. In the winter of 1879 the health of the noble earl began to give way, and he took a voyage up the Nile, afterwards proceeding to Florence. Here his condition underwent no improvement, and he died on the 13th of December last year. His remains were conveyed to England, arriving in London on 23rd of December, and thence they were removed on the 29th to Dunecht, where they were interred in the new family mausoleum that had been prepared in consequence of the tomb at Haigh-hall, Lancashire, being closed. The body, which was embalmed by an Italian, skilled in the art, before it left Florence, was enclosed in three coffins. The inner case was of wood, enclosed in a leaden shell, and the outer one was of polished oak, elaborately carved, and mounted with chased silver. Dunecht-house, one of the most princely mansions in Aberdeenshire, is situated in a romantic spot. The building has with the past ten years undergone complete restoration, and only a very small portion of the old residence remains. Attached to the mansion is a private chapel, which is fitted up without regard to expense, and the beauties of which have attracted the attention of many tourists who have come to the splendid observatory erected in an adjoining park by the present earl during the lifetime of his father. In connexion with the chapel to which we have referred there is a mortuary chapel, fitted up in white marble, and underneath this is the mausoleum which has been desecrated. The mausoleum had not been consecrated when the late earl died, but when the news of his death was received, the Bishop of Aberdeen proceeded to Dunecht and consecrated the tomb to which three days afterwards the remains of the lamented nobleman were consigned by his relatives and his tenantry, by whom he was greatly revered. The mausoleum is built of massive granite blocks, and the approach to it was by a short flight of stairs, which were covered over by heavy slabs of granite. Above these slabs earth was placed to a depth of several feet, on which flowers were planted. In May last, the local commissioner for the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres received an anonymous letter intimating that the tomb of the late Earl had been entered and his body removed; but regarding the matter as a stupid hoax, the agent took no notice of it, and did not even deem it necessary to have inquiries made into the matter. And yet there were certain facts that might have aroused suspicion. It is stated, for example, that some one, during the summer, among those employed at the house perceived a strong odour proceeding from the vault; but this was attributed at the time of the decay of the flowers which had been strewn on the coffin and in the vault at the time of burial. And all that was done simply to have the mouth the tomb re-cemented,

The odour hitherto perceived then disappeared, and the place was thought to be perfectly secured. Nothing more was thought of the matter till Thursday morning last, when a labourer passing the spot on his way to his work observed that the ground on the top of the entrance to the mausoleum had been disturbed and that the slab opposite the first step of the stairs was standing on its side supported by a stick. The man communicated with the servants at the house and with all persons in the locality; and although the worst suspicions were entertained, it was decided not to enter the valut until the arrival of the commissioner and police officers from Aberdeen. Those officials were at once summoned, and when they arrived in the forenoon they decided to enter and examine the mausoleum. For this purpose another slab had to be lifted, and two persons entered. They were horrified at the sight that met their view. Strewn upon the ground were pieces of wood and sawdust, and the coffins in which the remains of the late earl had lain were lying on the shelf in a state of wreck. The wooden erection placed in front to protect the coffin had been torn away, that the guilty parties might the more rapidly accomplish their task. They had then unscrewed the lid of the outer coffin, but the others were not treated so respectfully. These they cut with chisels or some sharp tools, and after making an opening in the end large enough to admit of their doing so, they pulled the body of the noble earl out by the feet, and carried it away. Strangely enough, the silver mountings of the coffin were untouched, a circumstance which leads to the belief that the main object the robbers had in view was the ransom which they hoped to obtain for the body. Whether the body had been removed months ago or on Tuesday night it is impossible to say, but the probability is that the anonymous letter referred to dealt with a matter of fact, and that the despoilers only desired to direct attention to the robbery by removing the slab. The audacity of the robbery may be judged of from the fact that the spot at which the excavations were made is in full view of the windows of the mansion, and so close to the rooms in which the servants resided that the slightest noise, especially in the night time, was likely to arrest their attention. If the night chosen wasa stormy one the noise of the wind and rain among the trees with which the building is surrounded would have drowned the sound of the tools used by the robbers. From the fact that the slabs were of immense weight, it is certain that at least three or four persons must have been concerned. There is not the slightest suspicion in the neighbourhood as to the indentity of the parties, and the police have no information which is likely to be of any avail in tracing the guilty persons. The impression, however, is general that in the course of a very short time the robbers will take means to make the relatives of the late Earl aware that his body can be restored on payment of a substantial ransom. The greatest sympathy is felt for the present Earl, and more especially for the Dowager Countess. Since the death of the Earl the Dowager Countess and other members of the family have resided at Dunecht, and the present Earl resided there during the shooting season, leaving only about three weeks ago. He was travelling on the Continent when the news reached him. The noble Earl arrived in Aberdeen on Friday."

The police are still energetically engaged searching the district and following up the clues which are daily and even hourly brought under their notice in connexion with the disappearance of the late Earl of Crawford's body. It was stated on Wednesday that the proprietor of the Balcarres inn recollects that on Wednesday night, about 10, a trap drew up at his door, and the occupants—two or three men—called for refreshments, after which they drove away in the direction of Dunecht and returned several hours afterwards and proceeded towards Deeside. The same trap was afterwards observed going through Kincardineshire. The following communication, which is regarded by many as a hoax, was sent anonymously to an Aberdeen newspaper on Wednesday afternoon :—

"Glasgow, Dec. 6.

"Sir,—I send you the account of how the Earl of Crawford's body was taken away, and I think it is time it should be known, for I am sorry I ever had anything to do with it, now the body is not put back as they said they would when they took it away. I lived for one year in Aberdeen, which I only left in October last. I was engaged there in a commercial capacity, and I lodged in the house of a friend of mine, a newly-married joiner, who has since then also left the town. I had a turn for joinering, so I helped him many a time at his work when my own was done in the evenings. One night, about the 6th of May, as near as I can mind, or may be the 8th, I was helping him late over an odd job to be finished for the next morning, when he was called away by his wife to see two gentlemen that wanted to see him. He was away only between three or four minutes, and came back with two strangers. One of them was tall and thin, and the other was common-sized, but I could see nothing of their faces, for there was only one light in the corner where we worked. For a while they conversed together without my hearing what they were saying, although they several times looked over to me. After a while they went away, and my friend said, 'I want to speak to you, John, about something I want you to help me with.' I said, as near as I mind, Well, then speak; I'm sure you know I'm willing enough to help you any time I can. 'Aye,' said he 'but this is not an ordinary job, and I've promised to say nothing either.' 'Well,' said I, 'I'll promise anything in reason if it's to hurt no one.' 'Is is not,' says he. 'Well, then, I promise,' said I, and then I promised to keep quiet. What he told to me frightened me first, but as the reward was a big one I need not waste any time about it more than to say that what was wanted was to carry away the body of the new-buried Earl of Crawford. We had many a talk about it when there was no one about the place. I asked my friend who were the gentlemen, and why they came to him to do it. 'Oh,' said he, 'one of them is the son of an old master of mine, and for the other, I never saw him before.' Both of us held off it a bit, but about eight days after the same two came again, and asked them straight away what they wanted to do it for. After a while they told me they were in the medical line. I said they were young to be doctors. They both laughed and said, 'We're not doctors.' Yet, though, I asked them if they could not get other bodies besides the Earl's to work upon, and they said that what they wanted it for was to see how the embalming was done, and that was all. After they had found out how to do it, they said, they would put the body back again. I said, 'Very well, that is all right,' for I minded reading about it all in the paper the time the earl was buried. It was then settled that we were to meet outside the town on the following Friday. Although it was early in the summer, the Friday night came extra dark. We set off after 10 had struck, and when we got beyond the town we sat down under a bridge and waited. We sat there till 11 rang in town, but nobody came, so we set off home again and got in by the back, I thinking it was a hoax. My friend's wife came down with a light, and asked where we had been. My friend said, 'Just for a dauner (saunter); It's a fine night.' Next morning the gentlemen came again, and said they could not get there the night before, for a friend had alarmed them, so we arranged again to meet that night as soon as darkness set in at the same place. Before they went away I asked how we were to lift the stones at the tomb, as I thought they were built in, and the tall gentleman said that would be easy, for the stones were not cemented and we would only need to prise them up a foot or two to slip in. What with one thing and another it was after 11 before we got leaving the house, and when we got to the trysting it was as dark as it was like to be all night, and we found the two waiting on us with a dog-cart. My friend said, 'Is this you, sir?' The tall one said, 'Yes; jump up and let us be off.' We drove pretty fast along the road between hedges, but what with the dark and being a stranger I did not know it. After a while we came to a stop. There was a clump of trees close by. One of the gentlemen walked over among the trees and came out again immediately, talking to a man big made and dressed like a labourer. After this we unharnessed the horse and drew the dog-cart aside into the ditch under the hedge. We all went across, leading the horse over to the trees. There was another talk, and my friend said to me, 'You are to stay here and look after the beast.' I said, 'Very well,' and they all went off and left me. I had no watch, but it would be near half-past 12 or a quarter to 1. About ten minutes afterwards my friend came running back, and said some things were forgotten. He ran over to the dog-cart and came back with a bundle and some tools. Then he left me again, and I sat for some hours till I fell asleep. I don't know what time it was when I awakened, but I found the four back again and talking. When they saw me awake they stopped talking. I said, 'Is it all right?' and they said, 'Yes; it's time we were going.' I went across and pulled the gig into the road, the rest coming after. My friend and I heard the gentlemen say, 'Be careful.' I asked if that was the body, and he said, 'Yes, it was.' Then we put in the horse and got up, the labourer lifting the body for me to catch, but I would not touch it. The gentlemen laughed, and one changed places with me, I going in front with the other gentleman to drive, the body resting on the knees of the two behind. At the entrance to the town my friend and I got down, and the dog-cart drove away. It was 20 minutes past 3 o'clock. That is all I know, for I never saw the gentlemen again, till one day, a while after, in the street passing. I thought the body would have been put back long ago, but I see from the papers it was not. I suppose the parties putting back the body must have been surprised at their work and not got it finished. This is all I know, and I would not have said anything about it, but that it is causing harm, as I did not know it would do at the time. I am sorry I ever had anything to do with it. It was not I who wrote the anonymous letter, and I cannot tell who can have done it, for there were only the five of us at it altogether, and I know my friend did not do it either."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* of Dec. 9th states :—It is believed, from anonymous hints that have been received by the authorities at Dunecht, that the body of the late Earl of Crawford is still in the district. A sleuth-hound has arrived from the South and has been taken to Dunecht to scent the locality. The dog is the animal that was the means of discovering the fragments of the body of the child killed at Blackburn some time ago. The dog will be taken into the vault and allowed to scent the coffins and sawdust, after which he will be allowed to scour the district.

THE ENCOUNTER WITH A SLAVE DHOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—The sad news in your issue of this morning that the captain of the London and four of his men have been slain in attempting the capture of a slave dhow suggests some grave reflections. When we are assured on the best authority that the present system of naval repression of the slave trade fails to intercept more than 5 per cent. of the traffic known to exist, it becomes us to ask ourselves whether in other spheres of action England has not in 'ate times been lamentably defective. Is it not time for the British Government to do once more—as it did in the past—promote a concensus of Europe on this question, or at least that of its leading Powers? At a time when the slave interest was so powerful and the slave trade so extensive in the Western world the energy of the English Cabinet, represented by the Duke of Wellington at the Conference of Verona, then nearly obtained its agreement to rank the slave trade as piracy. But at the Congress of Berl'n the subject was entirely ignored by the plenipotentiaries of England, when a word from them would have insured a resolution to that effect.

It is idle to talk of such action as an unwarrantable interference with the internal concerns of Egypt, when its primary rights of self-government have been so absolutely superseded by Europe on behalf of the bondholders. Far stronger is the right to interpose for the execution of measures for the suppression of the slave trade and slavery.

In confirmation of these views I may remark that in the late manifesto by Lord Granville of England's policy towards Egypt, a State paper distinguished by its high moral tone, while the reforms of administrative abuses of various kinds are brought under notice, not a word is said of the one curse supreme above them all—the slavery and slave trade by which the Administration of Egypt is to deeply corrupted.—Yours truly,

EDMUND STURGE.

Devonshire-house Hotel, Bishopsgate Without, Dec. 6.

MR. SENDALL AND THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP OF NATAL.

THE *Times*, by request, publishes the following correspondence :—

"15, Southwell-gardens, South Kensington, Dec. 2.

"My Lord,—The events which are taking place in the Colony of Natal with reference to the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor, and the determination apparently evinced to increase the difficulties of a situation in itself sufficiently anxious, induce me to place myself entirely in your lordship's hands with respect to taking up the appointment for which you have recommended me to Her Majesty.

"While greatly appreciating the honour conferred upon me by your lordship's choice of me for this important office, I have no ambition to force myself upon an unwilling colony; and if the proposal of the Colonial Legislature to alter the conditions of the Governor's appointment should commend itself to your lordship on the ground of public expediency, my only feeling in the matter is a desire that no claims of mine may interfere to prevent that arrangement being carried out.

"Attempts have been made to throw discredit on your lordship's selection by statements founded upon ignorance and misrepresentation, as to which I need only observe that your lordship acted after long consideration and with the fullest knowledge of my position and antecedents in the public service of the Crown.

"Again thanking your lordship for the confidence with which you have distinguished me, and which I trust I may continue to deserve,—I have the honour to remain, my Lord, your most obedient servant, "WALTER J. SENDALL.

"The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley."

"December 4, 1881.

"Dear Mr. Sendall.—I have received your letter of the 2d inst., placing yourself entirely in my hands with respect to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Natal, to which you have been nominated.

"It is only due to you that I should say that my opinion of your capacity for that post remains unchanged, notwithstanding the opposition which your appointment has met with, and that I have no doubt you would have fully justified my recommendation of you to Her Majesty, which was made after very careful inquiry and consideration; but looking to all the circumstances, I have come to the conclusion that it will be for the advantage of the public service that the wish of the Colonial Legislature for the appointment of a Governor instead of a Lieutenant-Governor should be complied with, and that your appointment as Lieutenant-Governor should therefore not be proceeded with.—I remain, faithfully yours,

"Walter J. Sendall, Esq." "KIMBERLEY.

THE DISTURBED STATE OF IRELAND.

THE Irish Executive, in order to set free for their duties of detecting and repressing crime the large number of constables who are engaged in accompanying sheriffs and their officers, and protecting the lives and property of threatened persons, have authorized the Inspector-General of Constabulary to employ for a limited time 1,000 men of the First Class Army Reserve not exceeding forty years of age, army, marine, and police pensioners, and other persons between the ages of twenty and forty. By this means it is hoped that the authorities will be able to organise an effective system of patrol in the disturbed districts. Half the cost of the extra men will be borne by the Government, and half by the districts in which they are employed.

The following circular is stated by the *Freeman's Journal* to have been issued to the constabulary :—

"Every effort should be made by the constable in charge of stations to get some person who would, on consideration of a substantial private reward, give private information of outrage about to be committed, and should the constabulary on such information succeed in making a detection and arrest, the reward would be paid by the constables and no mention made of the informant's name.

"The reward will be increased in proportion to the seriousness of the offence and number of detections made on the occasion. Of course the most likely persons to give information are those who are engaged committing such outrages and are in the confidence of the raiders and know accurately when such outrages are about to take place. The sub-inspector will confidentially communicate with the constables in his district; with the view of carrying out the arrangement as soon as possible.

"The informant is to be told that he will not be required under any circumstances to prosecute in any such cases, and that his name will never be mentioned to any person for giving the information except to whom he will give it and by whom he will be paid the reward, which will vary according to the extent and nature of the outrage from £20 to £40, £50, £60, £70, £80, and £100."

A process-server named Rogers has been murdered near Rathdowney, county Kilkenny. He was a young man with only one arm. He had been sent from Dublin to serve writs on the estate of Mr. Whitty, near Rathdowney, Queen's County, and was found lying dead in a lane on Saturday morning. His head was so fearfully battered, apparently by stones, that his features were unrecognizable. Several arrests have been made on suspicion. The *Gazette* offers a reward of £200 for information that will lead to the conviction of the murderer.

A murder was committed on Monday night at Mullinavatt, county Kilkenny. A small farmer and labourer named Long quarrelled in a public-house with a man named Brien. On leaving the house they fought. Long was knocked down, and while lying on the ground his brains were kicked out by Brien. Information was given to the police who found Long's body lying on the ground, the skull being frightfully battered. Brien, when arrested admitted having given the deceased "a few kicks," but said that Long deserved it and should have got it some time since.

William Stewart was found dead in the yard of his dwelling-house in New Lodge-road, Belfast, on Saturday morning, his skull being smashed in. His wife and two daughters were in the house. By his side were a large hammer and hatchet.

A farmer named Hubert Rooney was brutally saulted in Athlone on Sunday night, by two men named Mee and Boyle. Rooney was struck several times on the head with a loaded whip, and when knocked down was kicked savagely about the body and left insensible on the ground. He is in a precarious condition. He had paid his rent.

A farmer named Shanahan was shot last week, receiving severe injuries. He holds a farm at Whitestown, county Waterford, on the Curraghas more estate, and he had paid his fair rent.

Several instances are again reported of houses of tenants who are thought to have paid rent being visited and fired into by armed bands. In county Kerry bands of disguised men are visiting houses at night and exacting money by threats of violence. Armed men visited the house of a farmer named Chamberlain, at Rahara, county Limerick, on Saturday night, and having saturated a quantity of reed with paraffin and placed it round the house, set fire to it. Chamberlain, hearing a noise, ran out, when shots were fired at him. The house of a farmer named John Murphy, near Coachford, county Cork, was fired into on Saturday, in consequence of his having paid his rent. An armed party, some of them on horseback, have visited a farmer named Murray, living near Carrick-on-Suir, and forced him to swear he would pay no rent. The men had their faces blackened. The house of Captain Richard Lloyed, at Limerick, was on Saurday night occupied by a force of seven constables and six Emergency men, and was attacked by a party of men with stones. The police charged with fixed bayonets, but did not succeed in arresting any one. This is the house from which a tenant named Hickey was some time since evicted, and against the wall of which a few months ago a barrel of gunpowder was placed. The houses of a process-server named Talbot and a man named Gleeson were burned at Frankford, near Parsonstown, on Saturday night. The inhabitants had a narrow escape, and their household property was completely destroyed.

A mob of 200 men surrounded the house of a tenant who had paid his rent near Riverstown, county Sligo, dragged him out, and beat him most unmercifully. Five arrests have been made.

The Kildare hunt have resolved to dissolve the club and abandon sport. At a meeting of farmers, held last Friday, to discuss the terms on which hunting should be permitted to continue, a resolution was put to the effect that if the members of the club would sign a petition asking for the release of the suspects. Three members of the hunt present spoke in favour of the resolution, but at a meeting of the hunt on Saturday the proposal was repudiated. It is expected that the North Tipperary Hunt will have to be abandoned from the opposition given to it by the farmers. Some of the hounds have been poisoned, and nearly every meet is interrupted. Two of the Westmeath hounds were poisoned on being thrown into covert last week, and two others were missing. The remainder were called off. The Kilkenny hounds were stopped at Castlecomer by a crowd of hunting people. While hunting near Nenagh the Youghal, county Tipperary, hounds were stopped by a large mob, who stoned the dogs and huntsmen, and refused to allow the sport to be continued.

THE IRISH ASSIZES.

The winter assizes for the city of Dublin and the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Meath, Wicklow, Louth, and Westmeath were opened in Dublin last week. In charging the grand jury, the judge said that in county Kildare there was a large number of cases—eleven or twelve—of very serious offences, two cases of murder, and one of manslaughter. There was also a large increase of crime in Wicklow. Thirty-five cases were reported as against thirteen in the corresponding period of last year. In Westmeath, there were eighty-one against forty-eight last year, in Meath forty-nine against forty-two, and in Louthwenty-seven against twelve. In Louth there were fourteen cases of intimidation against one last year, in Wicklow sixteen cases against nine last year, and in Meath seventeen against twelve. In Wicklow there were eight cases of offences against property, and fourteen letters had been sent threatening murder. In all the counties the crime of arson had largely increased.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in opening the winter assizes for the province of Munster at Cork on Tuesday, addressed the grand jury at considerable length. Referring to the record before him—there were 120 cases for trial, the great bulk of them being agrarian offences—he said he deplored the great increase of crime and the persistence in an insolent defiance of law and authority. The Legislature in the effort to restore peace and tranquillity had passed a measure so large and unprecedented that even the most sanguine advocate of tenant-right could not have anticipated it twelve months ago. But though order had not been restored, it was soon to despair. Intelligent farmers fully appreciated the benefits conferred on them, and were as a class inclined to withdraw from the trammels of illegality and crime. If they took advantage of the vast benefits conferred on them, by the Legislature to aid in the maintenance of law and order, they might prove to be the truest conservatives of the peace of the country. The humbler classes were those who suffered most from the prevalence of crime and disorder, and they would continue to suffer and to be subject to most grievous oppression until with their aid traquillity been restored to all men on the low ground of self-interest.

On opening the Commission of Leinster assizes at Kelkenny on Wednesday, Judge Barry said hishopeful anticipations of twelve months ago had been disappointed. Despite the action of the Government in passing a comprehensive measure of land reform, the condition of the country was much more serious than in 1880. There was no doubt there was a system of intimidation and terrorism prevailing throughout the country. At Armagh, Chief Justice Morris declared that if the lawlessness which he regretted to find had got as far north continued all society would become chaotic, and similar to that of a thousand years ago. If the Queen's writ could not run, it would be better to do away with the expense of the superior courts, rather than have them joining in the general farce.

THE PRISONERS UNDER THE COERCION ACT.

Mr. Michael A. Whelan, cashier of the *United Ireland* newspaper, has been arrested and sent to Kilmainham Gaol. Five additional warrants have, it is stated, been signed for the arrest of employés in the office of the *United Ireland*. When these have been executed the paper will be without either editorial or business staff. The fund started for the maintenance of the suspects in gaol is reported to be a failure, £500 only, or about enough to maintain them for ten days, having been collected. It is proposed to collect a penny subscription at the doors of the churches and chapels. Mr. John Dillon and Mr. Kettle are said to be in very bad health, owing to their prolonged confinement. Mr. Parnell was suddenly taken ill on Wednesday. The principal symptoms were sudden chill and shivering fits. Much indignation has, it is stated, been caused among the suspects in Galway Gaol by an intimation received by the Ladies' League of that town from the Dublin executive council, informing them that the council would not be responsible for any debts contracted in catering for the prisoners. One of the prisoners is reported to have said that if they are to be subjected to such insults they will petition Government for release under any conditions. The correspondent of the *Times* states that the Political Prisoners' Aid Society, which has branches in many parts of the country, is only the Land League revived under a specious name.

A special supplement of the *Dublin Gazette* contains a list of the persons confined as suspects under the Coercion Act on December 1. The number is 334, and they are detained in seven gaols, as follows :—Naas 71; Galway, 68; Limerick, 55; Kilmainham, 50; Dundalk, 48; Clonmel, 30; and Armagh, 12. During the last few days there have been about twenty additional arrests, so that there are now detained under the Protection Act over 350 individuals.

DR. BIRDWOOD ON THE MORALITY OF OPIUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—In view of the undiscriminating agitation which is being manufactured all over the country against the Indian opium revenue (amounting to from £7,000,000 to £9,000,000 sterling a year) on the ground of its imputed immorality, I beg the favour of being allowed to place on record the opinions which I have been led, by years of intimate study and observation in Bombay, to form of the effects of the habitual use of opium on the people of the East. I do not propose to enter into the economical question of the Indian opium revenue or into the political question of our alleged forcing the importation of the drug on the Chinese. I shall confine myself as much as possible to my personal experience of the general effects of smoking, eating, and drinking opium on the Chinese, Mussulmans, and Hindoos of Western India.

As regards opium smoking, I can from experience testify that it is of itself absolutely harmless. I should like those who have been led to belive, on the unscientific observations of others, that it is harmful, to simply try it experimentally for themselves, under proper precautions, of course, against the risk of using the imperfectly prepared "chandu," or "smokable extract" of opium. I feel satisfied that the more thoroughly they test it, the more strongly will they be convinced with me that the smoking of opium is of itself a perfectly innocuous indulgence. I have known cases of desperate suffering, resulting apparently from excess in opium smoking, such as unscientific observers hold up *in terrorem* before the British public. But these cases were always of moral imbeciles who were addicted to other forms of depravity, and the opium pipe was merely the last straw laid on their inherently enervated and overstrained backs.

Opium has been smoked for generations in China, even within the precincts of the Imperial Palace at Pekin. As far back as 1796 edicts were issued against the practice, but in vain, so deeply were the people already devoted to it at that date. The determined, obstinate instinct of the Chinese people in its favour paralyzed even the despotic endeavours of the Chinese Government to suppress it; and long before we became entangled in the quarrel between the Chinese and their Government on the subject the Financial Board at Pekin had advised recognition of the national habit by the imposition of a tax on opium, on the ground that the increased rigour of the laws enforced against its use since the beginning of the century had only tended to increase the bribes offered to officials for their connivance in it. This judicious proposal was rejected by the Chinese Government with a great flourish of more indignation, and the crusade against opium smoking, continued, with renewed severity. All the same, the popular custom proved irresistible, and its victory in the end was of incalculable benefit to the Chinese, as it served gradually, wherever opium smoking prevailed, to complete y entice them away from the use of their native ardent spirits. This historical fact should never be overlooked by those who have been led by their blind philanthropy to believe that opium smoking is necessarily injurious to the Chinese, and that, therefore, the Indian opium revenue is immoral. No one will deny that, at all events in tropical countries the effects of excess in ardent spirits are worse than those of opium, and it would be unfortunate indeed if, as a consequence of the abolition of the Government manufacture of opium, in India, the Chinese were led back to the use of the ardent spirits of their own baneful distillation. It would be the undoing of probably the greatest temperance triumph of any age or country, for I repeat that, of itself, opium smoking is almost as harmless an indulgence as twiddling the thumbs and other silly-looking methods for concentrating the jaded mind in momentary *nirvana*. The mind often seeks a lull—quiescence without vacuity—and finds it in any of these strangely-infectious ways, opium smoking among the rest.

But, it may be asked, what of the opinion of the Chinese Government as to the morality of opium smoking? It is, I believe, partly due, as with other worthy people, to their not distinguishing between the accidental concomitant of a debauched life and the antecedent inducements to it, but chiefly to the fact of official Chinese ideas of morality being founded on an artificial religious system, and not on the national habits of the masses of Chinamen. The scholastic official ideas of morality in China are utterly at variance, as is obvious in regard to opium smoking, at least, with the universal practice of the people.

Be that as it may, all I insist on is the downright innocency, in itself, of opium smoking; and that, therefore, so far as we are concerned in its morality, whether judged by a standard based on a deduction from preconceived religious ideas or an induction from national practices, we are as free to introduce opium into China and to raise a revenue from it in India as to export our cotton, iron, and woollen manufactures to France.

The habitual eating and drinking of opium are altogether different things from smoking it as a gentle incentive to restorative repose of mind. Opium taken internally is a powerful and dangerous narcotic stimulant; but even so it is no worse in the effects produced by excessive use than alcohol. It is, and has been, immemorially used throughout vast regions of the East. It satisfies a natural human craving for some paregoric stuff or other, "banishing sorrow, wrath allaying, and causing oblivion of all cares;" while its consumption has been further fostered by the religious ban imposed in Asiatic countries on the use of alcoholic spirits. Alcohol acts with doubly destructive force in tropical climates and with awful rapidity, and its victims are a constant danger to others; whereas the sufferers from the abuse of opium are seldom dangerous to others, and are a nuisance only from lingering so long in a state of harmless dulness on the hands of their relations. Nothing, moreover, is so offensive to respectable Asiatics as the violent excitement caused by wine and ardent spirits; and opium enables these dignified persons, who care not break the ecclesiastical law against alcoholic drinks, nor outrage the social feeling against noisy intoxication, to safely satiate their natural craving for something at once stimulating and soothing. The ill effects of the habitual use of opium in excess are developed almost exclusively among those who by some weakness or injury of brain, or by chronic disease, or by the unhappy circumstances of their lives, are predisposed to over-indulgence. The habit of destructive excess among them is, in fact, usually to be traced to chronic diarrhœa, chronic cough, chronic fever, and the long religious fasts, alike of Buddhists, Hindoos, and Mussulmans, in which opium is used to allay the pangs of protracted hunger. Beside these unfortunates, the weak-brained, dissipated, rich and the hopelessly poverty-stricken are the only sufferers. Sound, hale people, in comfortable worldly circumstances, who lead healthy lives, seldom or never suffer from the habitual use of opium, even in quantities that seem to be excessive. The are fewer finer people in the world than those of Goojerat, Kattywar, Cutch, and Central India, and they are all addicted to the habitual use of opium. In Rajpootana, high and low, rich and poor, indulge in it in the most alarming excess, measured by the quantity they take, but, as regards the mass of population, with impunity. These Rajpoots are splendid men, well-formed, handome, and of the most chivarous and romantic temperament. Their custom is to drink the opium in the form of an emulsion called kasumba. It is prepared and served round in a bowl, like an enormous pap-bowl, from which it is poured into the joined palms of every visitor to drink of it, and the Rajpoots are always taking these paregoric draughts from morning to night. But they are robust and active, constantly in the open air, and, as a rule, suffer no more from their immoderate potations of kasumba than healthy country-folk in England from sound ale, or Tartars from koumis, certainly not so much as "Glasgow bodies" from whisky, or Londoners from gin. The women in Rajpootana prepare the kasumba, and it will be remembered that in the Odyssey it is Helen who prepares the famous "nepenthic drug" :—

"Meanwhile, with genial joy to warm the soul,
Bright Helen mixed a mirth-inspiring bowl."

In 1809 Rajpootana was thrown into disorder by the contest of the princes for the hand of Krishna Kumari, the beautiful daughter of the Rana of Oodeypore. To stay the fratricidal strife the heroic maiden mixed a bowl of kasumba, and exclaiming "This is the marriage foredoomed for me," drank it off at a draught and sank down and died, so restoring peace to the distracted land. I have a strong suspicion that the free use of opium in Rajpootana acts as a preventive of malarious fevers. It is evident, in short, that there are two sides to the question of the morality of the use of even opium itself, and all the facts regarding its real effects should be fully placed in evidence before the public when the relations of the Government of India with its manufacture and exportation are being made the butt of ignorant and prejudiced opposition. Even the eating and drinking of opium appeared to me so little harmful, and the instances of any consequent evil so rare, that all the time I was in India I was an advocate of the use of all stimulants in moderation; and it was only when I returned to England, and saw on all sides of me, and every day, the evil effects of the abuse of alcohol, that I was gradually led to sympathize with those who urge voluntary abstinence from every form of stimulant.

If, however, it is impossible to object altogether to stimulants, we can no more object altogether to opium. Its use is merely a question of geography and race, and not of morality in the least. *A fortiori* there is nothing to be said on moral grounds against opium smoking. If any one will test its effects, he will find that half its soothing and pleasure is derived from the opportunity it affords for abandoning oneself for a few moments to idleness with the pretence of occupation in preparing the dainty apparatus used by well-to-do connoisseurs in the operation—the elegant lamp, the exquisitely damascenee pipe, and quaintly chased silver pins, and cleaning and putting them all back again into the drawer of the low japanned table, which is the respectable opium smoker's fire altar, and altar of incense in one, from which the smoke goeth up continually. Those who are fond of rolling up their own cigarettes—probably, not composed of tobacco—will understand this. Then, for the rest, there is the supreme satisfaction felt by man of every colour, creed, and race, in passing any mild smoke, especially if it be in any sort fragrant, in and out of the mucous passages of his head, which pleasure is quite independent of the positive physiological action that the smoke-stuff itself may possess, while for any narcotic property there may be in the smoke of thoroughly combusted *chandu* in the ashes, that is, of smokeable extract of opium—the subtlest chemical analysis would probably be baffled to find it out. Blowing soap bubbles itself can, indeed, scarcely be a more ethereal enjoyment than sucking *chandu* smoke into the throat and blowing it out again through the nose, and sometimes, by finished performers, through the inner corner of the eyes.

I am not approving the use of timulants—I have long ceased to do so. I am only protesting that there is no more harm in smoking opium than in smoking tobacco, in the form of the mildest cigarettes, and that its narcotic effect can be but infinitesimal, if, indeed, anything measureable, and I feel bound to publicly express these convictions, which can easily be put to the test of experiment at a moment when all the stupendous machinery available in this country of crotchetmongers, and ignorant, if well-meaning, agitators, is being set in movement against the Indian opium revenue on the express ground of its falsely imputed immorality.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, M.D., late Professor of Materia Medica and Curator of the Government Central Economic Museum, Bombay.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

A MEETING of the association formed for the purpose of supporting a Bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister took place in Exeter Hall on December 8th. Mr. Labouchere, M.P., presided.—Mr. A. Macdonnell Green (promoter of the association) moved :—"That, to ensure the passing of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill next Session of Parliament, it is expedient to hold a series of meetings in London and the provinces in order to find out all who are personally interested in the measure, and to agitate by all legitimate means for a reform of the present law."—Mr. H. B. T. Strangways (formerly Attorney General and Premier of South Australia) said he represented upwards of three millions of loyal subjects of her Majesty on the other side of the world who took the greatest interest in the subject, and who were most anxious that there should be a change in the marriage laws.—The motion was carried unanimously and an executive committee was formed.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Dec. 9.)

ADMIRALTY, 7th December, 1881.

Royal Naval Arty. Volunteers.—Liverpool Brigade.

W. F. Bewley, Esq., to be Sub-Lieut. Dated 7th Dec.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Dec. 9.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 9th December, 1881.

1st Dragoon Guards, Riding-Master, with the honorary and relative rank of Capt., J. Crowdy retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Maj.

5th Dragoon Guards, Capt. G. A. Wood resigns is Commission.

6th Dragoon Guards, Lieut. H. C. Hanbury resigns is Commission.

14th Hussars, Sergt. F. J. Norman, from the 11th Husr., to be Lieut., vice W. L. McCall, resigned.

Coldstream Guards, Maj. and Lieut.-Col. G. J. FitzRoy Smyth retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, Maj. G. P. Townshend retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Lieut. F. J. W. Bennett resigns his Commission.

The York and Lancaster Regiment, Lieut. A. Anderson retires on temporary half-pay.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Supernumerary Capt. J. Gordon to be Capt., vice J. E. Collins, promoted Major on half-pay.

Ordnance Store Department, Commissary-General of Ordnance W. L. M. Young, C. B., has been placed on retired pay, under Article 357 of the Royal Warrant of 25th June, 1881.

Deputy Comsy.-Genl. of Ord. W. M. King to be Comsy.-Genl. of Ord., vice W. L. M. Young, C. B., placed on the Retired List.

Asst. Comsy.-Genl. of Ord. N. R. Raven to be Depy. Comsy.-Genl. of Ord., vice W. M. King, promoted.

Depy.-Asst. Comsy.-Genl. of Ord. C. E. Vansittart to be Asst. Comsy.-Genl. of Ord., vice N. R. Raven, promoted.

Actg. Depy. Asst. Comsy.-Genl. of Ordnance F. G. Edyvean to be Depy. Asst. Commissary-General of Ordnance, vice C. E. Vansittart, promoted.

Condr. of Stores F. Tims to be Armr., to complete Estab.

Half-Pay, Capt. J. E. Collins, from the Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusls.) to be Major.

MEMORANDUM.

The undermentioned Officers to be Major-Generals in succession to General Officers retired under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of 25th June :—

Bt. Col. H. F. Williams from Lieut.-Col. half pay.

Bt. Col. G. B. Harman, C.B., from Lieut.-Col. half-pay, Depy. Adjt. General, Head Quarters, Ireland.

DEVARENNES & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
No. 6, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.

Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

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The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,239—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
P. AUSTRALIA....	3664	600	T. J. Alderton	5th Jan.
" BOKHARA	2952	500	J. Orman	12th "
P. ROME	3052	1000	G. F. Cates	19th "
" VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	26th "
P. PESHAWUR....	3000	600	E. J. Baker	2nd Feb.
" HYDASPES	2884	500	E. Harvey	9th "
P. SIAM	3028	500	A. H. Johnson	16th "
" VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	23rd "
P. KAISAR-I-HIND	1053	760	J. Babot	2nd March.
" MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	9th "
P. MIRZAPORE....	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	16th "
" BOKHARA	2952	500	J. Orman	23rd "
P. AUSTRALIA....	3664	600	T. Alderton	30th "
" CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	6th April.
" ROME	3052	1000	G. F. Cates	13th "
P. ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. Brady	20th "
" DUNCAN	3429	500	W. A. Seaton	27th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked through to ADEN, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked (P.) proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under; THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1881.
THIBET	2593 400	W. R. Jordan	30th Dec.
CATHAY	2983 500	W. M. Robbie	13th Jan.
ASSAM	3033 500	G. W. Brady	27th "

Return Tickets are now issued 1st Class. 2nd Class.

	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Straits and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

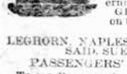
F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Dec. 21st, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. ROME, 5,000 tons, 1,000 H.P., will leave Bombay for London on 19th January and 16th April, 1882.

F. D. PARKER,
28th Dec., 1881. Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 21th and 10th of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and PERIM.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..	£ 60 } Including	I Class ..	£ 320 } Including
II do. ..	40 } Wines.	II do. ..	240 } Wines.
III do. ..	16 } Without food.	III do. ..	115 } Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, on Sunday, the 1st January, 1882.
MANILLA, on Wednesday, the 1st February, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board. A pucka Bunder between the steamer and the quay. Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, £ 95 Brighton Route £ 80
" " II do. do. " 70 do. " 58
From Naples, I do. do. " 145 do. " 120
" " II do. do. " 105 do. " 82

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, December 19, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	H.P.	To sail
s. s. TERE	R. Deperis	1,827	280	7th Jan. 1882
s. s. HELIOS	A. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To Trieste ..	1st Class. Rs. 400	2nd Class. Rs. 280	Deck. Rs. 140
(Fiume) via Port Said	376	265	133
to Port Said	320	225	112
to Suez	300	210	105
to Aden	170	120	66

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HUNGARIA, Captain G. Stubbs, 1,982 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the [illegible] 1882.

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the [illegible].

Passage may be secured by the General Insurance [illegible] Steamer Branch.

For Rates of Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October [illegible]

ANCHOR LINE.

ITALIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882.
s.s. ARMENIA....	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	11th Jan.
s.s. BRITANIA ..	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	25th Feb.
s.s. HISPANIA ..	J. Laird	3,500	700	11th Mar.
s.s. ROUMANIA ..	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	25th "
s.s. ARMENIA ..	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	8th April.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882.
s.s. ROUMANIA ..	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	3rd Jan.
s.s. CASTALIA (or another)		2,000	500	23rd Jan.
s.s. ITALIA ..	(or another)	2,500	500	11th Feb.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NOTICE

ANCHOR LINE S. S. ROUMANIA

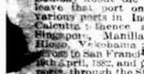
WILL sail for GENOA and MARSEILLES on TUESDAY EVENING, the 3rd January.

Passengers booked through to London.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HAMBURG VIA LIVERPOOL, ON THROUGH BILL OF LADING.



HAVING made arrangements with the Hamburg steamers from Liverpool, we are now prepared to offer through freight on favourable terms.

For rates apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Anchor Line.

THE INTER-OCEANIC STEAM YACHTING COMPANY'S Steam Yacht CEYLON, formerly one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's fleet, being now on her cruise round the world, is expected to arrive at Bombay about the 21st of December, and is timed to leave that port on January 2nd, 1882. She will visit various ports in India, including Colombo, Madras and Calcutta; thence about the 21st January to Penang, Singapore, Manilla, Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Hiogo, Yokohama; from thence down to Honolulu, and across to San Francisco, whence she will sail on or about the 15th April, 1882, and proceed southward, calling at various ports through the Straights of Magellan to Monte Video, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Cape de Verde, Canaries, Madeira to Southampton, where she is expected to complete the cruise somewhere about July 20th, 1882.

The Ship carries no cargo, is replete with every luxury, and has the Tunbridge Wells parade band on board.

For passage money, &c., apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, ROBE & CO., Bombay, or Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

[illegible] TENT COUGH PILLS!!!
[illegible] VEGETABLE SPECIFIC for [illegible] of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, [illegible]ugh, Coughs of years standing, Difficulty [illegible]tightness of the chest, Hoarseness, Throwing [illegible]blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. [illegible], with testimonials and full direction, for [illegible]x 1; postage and packing annas 0-8-0. The [illegible] *youngest* can take them with safety!!

To be had of
STEPHENSON & Co., Chemists,
[illegible], Chowringhee-road, Calcutta.
OR
[illegible]ERNANDEZ & Co., Chemists,
[illegible]adow-street, Agents in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th January, 18-2, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellecherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on TUESDAY, 3rd January, 1882 at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 869 Tons, on FRIDAY, 6th January, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 12th January, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th December, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NUTS TO CRACK.

BARCELONA NUTS ... ... } Cash 8 Annas
BRAZIL NUTS ... ... } per lb.
KENT COB NUTS... ... ...Re. 1 per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

REAL LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS,

PREPARED AND CURED ON THE

FIRTH OF CLYDE

Expressly for the Undersigned.

Kegs containing about 5 doz. Fish... ...Cash Rs. 6
Firkins containing about 11 doz. Fish...Cash " 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz, Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

COURT TOILET SOAPS

OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

MAKERS are enabled to make a further concession in prices owing to the great success of these importations.

SAVONS DE LUXE.

Au Bouquet de Violettes,	Box of 3 tablets...	Rs.	1 8
Violettes des Bois	Do. do. ... ,,		1 8
Jockey Club	Do. do. ... ,,		1 8
Rose Printanière	Do. do. ... ,,		1 4
A l'Opopanax	Do. do. ... ,,		1 4
A la Rose	Do. do. ... ,,		1 8
Au Lait d'Amandes	Do. do. ... ,,		1 4
Laitue and Glycerine	Do. do. ... ,,		1 4
A la Violette	Do. do. ... ,,		1 0
A l'Heliotrope	Do. do. ... ,,		1 0
Des Graces	Do. do. ... ,,		1 0
Vaseline	Do. do. ... ,,		1 4
Amandine	Do. do. ... ,,		1 0
Au Musc Touquin	Do. 24 do. ... ,,		5 0

SAVONS SURFINS.

Savonnerie Hygienique,	Box of 2 tablets...	Rs.	0 12
Do.	Do. 12 do. ... ,,		2 8
Orangine	Do. 12 do. ... ,,		1 4
Glycerine	Do. 12 do. ... ,,		3 0
Do.	per bar ... ,,		0 12
Windsor	Box of 12 do. ... ,,		2 8
Do.	Do. 3 do. ... ,,		0 12

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

THE FIRST ESSENTIALS FOR EUROPEAN RESIDENTS AND TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

A COPY of D. S. KEMP'S "Medicine Chest Companion" is supplied with each. ("A very useful little Companion to the Medicine Chest."—LANCET.)

A selection of Twenty-Nine Patterns, of which a descriptive list will be sent on application.

TRAVELLING CHESTS, OF SOLID LEATHER, with Glass Measures, Scales and Weights, Lock and Key. Filled with carefully-selected Remedies. From Rs. 24 to Rs. 75.

DOMESTIC CHESTS, OF PLAIN POLISHED MAHOGANY, Joinings fastened with Brass Screws, and with Lock and Key. Filled with Medicines, Scales, Measures, &c., all carefully selected. From Rs. 38 to Rs. 90.

ELEGANT DOMESTIC CHESTS, OF POLISHED MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD OR WALNUT. All carefully filled as above. From Rs. 83 to Rs. 160.

CHESTS IN OAK, DEAL, AND MAHOGANY, of various sizes, for Veterinary, Camp, Industrial, and other purposes. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 130.

DR. MOORE'S SMALL FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST, in Teak. Rs. 20; in Oak, Rs. 28.

DR. HUNTER'S DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST, in Mahogany, Rs. 60.

We strongly recommend every up-country Resident's investing in one of these useful articles. Always of great utility, where a family or establishment is concerned its importance cannot be over estimated.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTRESS, MISS EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NO PERFORMANCE THIS EVENING, FRIDAY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 31st DEC.
OLD GOOSEBERRY
AND
BLACK EY'D SUSAN,
BURLESQUE.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.
STAGE MANAGER .....MR. F. MERER.
BOOKING MANAGER.....MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m., commencing from January 2.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
DELIGHTFUL ESSENCES, BOQUETS AND TOILET SOAPS
FOR THE SEASON.

A FRESH supply of the above has been just received by

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED.

SPECIAL BROWN WINDSOR AND HONEY SOAP TABLETS

CAN be used by all classes of people, being cheap, economical, and made of best materials and perfumes. Per dozen tablets, As. 11. Per case of 4 dozen tablets, Rs. 3-8.

SPECIALLY PREPARED BY E. RIMMEL
FOR
B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, &c.
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

☞ Each Tablet is stamped with our Name, without which NONE IS GENUINE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per s. s. INCHMARREE from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners, Inchmarree.
Bombay, 29th December, 1881.

FOR SALE, at the Kaiser-i-Hind S. & W. Co.'s Mills, Ghorupdeo.

2 second-hand two-flued boilers, 25 ft. by 7½ ft., to carry 50 lbs. pressure.
1 second-hand cotton opener.
1 new calendering aching (100 inches)
1 second-hand calendering machine (50 inches).
2 carpet looms, new, 100 reed-space, with drop-boxes, and dobbies.
1 Jacquard loom, new, 81" reed space.
2 New Calico looms, 109" reed space.

SWISS MILK.

THE undersigned now import only NESTLE'S BRAND, which they are convinced is the BEST NOW MANUFACTURED. Special arrangements with the makers secure to us constant fresh supplies.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
DENTIFRICE AND MOUTH-WASH for purifying the breath, cleansing the teeth, and preventing decay. The constant use of this delicately flavoured Mouth-wash has the effect of hardening the Gums and drawing them more closely round the Teeth, thus preventing the formation of Tartar. After smoking this preparation will be found a perfect deodoriser.
Price Re. 1-8.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IN spite of all worthless imitations which are sold in market at a little cheaper rate, we shall maintain the high reputation of our Genuine SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES which have the Largest and Unprecedented sale in all quarters of the Globe. In 1880 we sold 5,38,000 machines, and will never lose an opportunity to advance in the estimation of our Judges or to add to the good qualities of our machines which are with all latest improvements and suitable for every class of work. A very large stock of machines of every description suitable for gauze, shirt, heavy clothing, quilting, shoemaking, harnessing, sack and canvass work, gunny bags, &c., to select from. Our new ARM MACHINE stands unequalled for shoemaking, &c., having an arm of only 1 inch diameter. A large stock to supply dealers in whole India at a very favourable rate. Agents required in every town where we are not represented. The "OLD RELIABLE" SINGER is the strongest, the simplest, the most durable sewing machine ever yet constructed. Any amount of sewing machines supplied at a moment's notice. Instructions and catalogues free.

Head office in India.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
(Old *Times of India.*)

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd day of January, 1882, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, near Mandvie Muslid Godown, by order of the Official Assignee, in re Mooljee Lukhumsee, an insolvent, the following:—
540 bags of wheat.

Sale of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano by Collard and Collard, Carriage and Horses, &c., &c., at No. 179, "Land's End," Narrayen Dabholker Road, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 5th January, 1882, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, being the property of A. C. Trevor, Esq., C. S., proceeding home.
Catalogues will be published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 30th December, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF CHINESE BLUE.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd January, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the first purchaser,
10 cases, each 100 lbs., Chinese blue in 1 lb. packets.

SALE OF MILLINERY.

On MONDAY, the 2nd January, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned,
An invoice of millinery, comprising ladies' costumes of black silk, jersey, satin de Lyon, navy cashmere, Sultan and green silk, ladies' hose, French kid boots, ball dresses, cuffs and collars, rosettes, belts, &c.
The above can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 2nd January, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CROWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings	9	by 38
5 " " "	9	by 40
8 " " "	8½	by 37½
11 " " Muddapollams	3	by 32
2 " " "	2¼	by 32
5 cases prints.		
5 " red ground bordered chintz.		
2 cases Napoleon, Price and Co.'s marrow-oil and frangipani pomnade, essence of spina rosa and oppoponax, &c.		
1 large magic lantern with 14 slides.		
1 lady's saddle in good order.		

On account and at the risk of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Jivaji Dessai.
1 door shigram.

Sale of piece-goods at the godown of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., within the Fort.
On FRIDAY, the 6th January, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.
A quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF TEAK AND JUNGLEWOOD SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 7th January, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder, a quantity of teak and junglewood scantlings and mill-sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.
In lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 30th December, 1881.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CHOICE SPARKLING WINES.

Cash per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.			Cash per dozen Pints. Rs. a.
29 0 ...	Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE ... ...Saumur...	16 0
	Pure excellent quality, perfect condition.		
34 0 ...	Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE ...Treacher's Light Dry...	18 8
	A wholesome, genuine Wine, suitable for general consumption.		
40 0 ...	Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE...Treacher's Dry Creaming Sillery...	21 8
	The produce of one of the best districts of France, in brilliant order.		
50 0 ...	Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE...Perrier Jouet's finest Dry...	26 8
	Pale and Dry; exquisite flavour.		
50 0 ...	Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE ...Giesler's "For India"...	26 8
	This is Messrs. Giesler and Company's finest brand, and is undoubtedly the best Wine of its class imported into India.		
34 0 ...	Sparkling ...	MOSELLE ... ...Superior quality...	19 0
	Choice with charming bouquet.		
41 0 ...	Sparkling ...	MOSELLE... ... Finest Nonpareil...	22 8
	[illegible] is the finest Wine shipped, and is distinguished for its aroma and delicate flavour.		
32 0 ...	Sparkling ...	MOSELLE ... ...Fine quality...	17 8
	Pale Muscatel flavour.		
35 0 ...	Sparkling ...	HOCK ... ...Superior quality...	19 8
	A Wine with great flavour and [illegible]		
42 0 ...	Sparkling ...	HOCK ... Finest Ehrenbreustein...	23 0
	This is a magnificent Wine, and much admired for its superb qualities.		
38 0 ...	Sparkling ...	BURGUNDY ... ...Finest quality. Red...	21 0
	An exquisite Wine of great bouquet and delicacy.		

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MILLINERY. MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce her arrival from England with a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

personally selected by her from the first Paris and London Houses.

MRS. LAKE'S

Long and intimate experience of the class of Goods suitable for India, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the best sources of supply in the European Markets, gives her

SPECIAL FACILITIES IN PURCHASING,

which only a personal inspection of the Goods will have the BENEFIT.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remmittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHRISTY MINSTREL "TROUPES."

VIOLINS.

	Rs. a.
Model of Gasparo da Sale, inlaid back and carved head, with 2 bows, &c., &c., in Velvet-lined Blackwood case, complete	75 0
Violins in cases complete with bows, &c., Rs. 50, 65, 85, 100, 120 and	150 0
Cheap Violins without cases, Rs. 15 and	35 0
Three quarter size Violins in cases complete with bows	35 0
Tenor Violins in cases complete with bows	50 0
Violin bows at Rs. 2-8, 4, 5-8, 7-8, 10 and 12.	
Set of Zobo Tuning Pipes for the Violin	6 0
Tuning Forks A	1 8
Strings per set	1 8
Rosin per box	0 8
Bridges Dresden	0 8

VIOLINCELLOS.

Good Instruments in cases complete	120 0

DOUBLE BASSES.

Complete in cases	150 0

BANJOS.

Seven Stringed Machine Head Banjo, Walnut hoop and handle with plated fittings in case	60 0
Do. do. Brass fittings inlaid hoop and handle	50 0
Do. do. Brass hoop plain handle	30 0
Do. Peg head and Brass hoop plain	40 0
Cheaper Instruments in stock down to	12 0
Piccolo Banjos, Rs. 5 and	10 0

TAMBOURINES

At Rs. 3, 6, and	9 0

BONES.

Ebony per set of 4	2 8
Ribs of Beef	2 0

CASTAGNETS.

Ebony, Boxwood, or Rosewood, per set	2 8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKES.

At 6, 8, and	12 0

"THE CHRISTY MINSTREL."

	Rs. a.
TREBLE ENGLISH PATENT CONCERTINA. In Rosewood, with full compass of 48 notes, of excellent tone and finish, *specially made for* S. ROSE and Co. ...each Rs.	65 0
Concertinas of a superior Manufacture ... Rs. 90 to	120 0
German Concertinas, each Rs. 5, 7, 10, 15, 18, and ..	20 0

ACCORDEONS.

Rosewood, 10 pearl keys, 2 stops	18 0
Do. 24 do. 2 do.	20 0

CORNETS.

Excellent manufacture (Distin & Co.), with crooks, complete. Price in case, from Rs. 45 to	120 0
Cheaper Instrument, each Rs. 35, and	45 0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in lined Mahogany lock case	34 0
Flute in E flat, of Cocoa-wood, with six German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock case	45 0
Flute in F of Cocoa-wood with Six German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock case	45 0
Cheaper Flutes, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, 25, and	35 0

PICCOLOS.

Cocoa-wood, with German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in D E flat or G, in Plush-lined Mahogany box	20 0

FLAGEOLET.

Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute head 6 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock box	25 0
Brass Whistles, each As. 8, 12, Re. 1, and	1 8

NIGGER WIGS.

Plain	4 0
Tuft	5 0
Fright	6 0

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FITTING FOR THE ABOVE INSTRUMENTS.

COMPLETE LISTS AND SONGS, &c., &c., FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 4 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—Everything is first rate, management good, hotel clean and comfortable, attendance good, cooking excellent.—G. R. FARRINGTON, Lieut.-Col. July 28th, 1881.

WANTED, an ADVANCE of MONEY on a Life Assurance Policy. Liberal interest given. Apply, W. W., care of this Paper.

WANTED, a light self-driving Victoria PHAETON on high wheels. Apply, stating lowest price, "C.B." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a European or Eurasian LADIES' MAID to go home with a lady in the Rome. Apply to A.K., care of this paper.

WANTED immediately, an experienced DRESS-MAKER. Must thoroughly understand Cutting and Fitting.—Mrs. TAYLOR, 26, Meadow Street.

WANTED, a competent CARDING-MASTER for a Cotton Mill. Apply to MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co., No. 3, Church-lane, Fort, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 2 p.m.

FRESH SUPPLIES per Mirzapore.—Hams, Bath Chops, Stilton Cheese.—BARTON & Co., 13, Meadow Street, will offer the public at the moderate prices, D. G. Cheese and Bacon sold at 13 ans. per lb.

JUST unpacked, ex s.s. Mirzapore, a choice assortment of gent's 18-carat gold Lockets and Charms, ladies' Lockets, plain and jewelled Bracelets and Necklets. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

SEWING-MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!—The increasing demand for my Swing machines is an incontestable proof of their Superiority. Entire satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers. H. A. GEYER, Bombay.

RIGBY RIFLE, perfectly new, 380 bore, express, complete with patent re-capper and loader, 100 bullets, 100 solid drawn brass cartridges, and fittings in case. A bargain. Can be seen at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

THE HAIR-CUTTING SALOON managed by J. MANOLESCU, No. 3, Meadow-street, Fort.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—Boarders, Rs. 90 per month. Residents have the privilege of staying at the Chowk Hotel, Matheran, without ext

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 29.

Owing to the intervention of the holidays we now give the movements and statistics of cotton made up to the 23rd instant :—The total week's sales of cotton in Liverpool had been large, viz., 76,000 bales, which, with 7,000 bales forwarded to them direct, makes their total takings amount to the large sum of 73,000 bales ; which shows that the stock of a smaller crop has not been altogether kept up by them. The total Liverpool stock was 465,000 against 487,000 bales last week, but the cotton at sea now amounts to the large total of 283,000 bales ; the stock of Surats is 48,000 bales, and at sea 53,000.

The American statistics of the New Crop to date as compared with former years stand as follow :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Week's Receipts	200,000	220,000	253,000
" Exports to G. B.	18,000		
" " to Continent	29,000		
Total Receipts to date	2,995,000	3,220,000	3,027,000
" Exports to G. B.	920,000	1,066,000	1,014,000
" " to Continent	668,000	625,000	501,000
Stock in American ports	1,150,000	921,000	815,000

The total visible supply is again increased and now stands as follows :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Total visible supply	2,920,000	2,700,000	2,500,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	6 11-16d.	6 11-16d.	
" Fair Dholleras	4d.	5 3-16d.	

There can be no doubt whatever that a general consensus of opinion among the cotton prophets in Europe and America is now in favour of a smaller crop, say, from 5½ to 6 millions ; which is at least 2 millions less than was lately in favour. Messrs. [illegible] for the last two years have been almost [illegible]chets who have stood out persistently [illegible] and who in the end have proved to [illegible] season they began with very high [illegible]derably over 7 million bales ; but [illegible] they have seen reason to change [illegible]hey now think 6 millions a very [illegible] This is no doubt the present [illegible]e market, and if the lower estimates [illegible]fices will probably go still higher [illegible]ar. On the other hand, however, [illegible] naturally very unwilling to relieve [illegible] crop, and in the meantime trade in [illegible]curing districts is quiet or even dull, [illegible] of cotton goods all over the world [illegible]r in excess of consumption, so that there [illegible]sition, at least on the part of European [illegible] the meantime to anticipate a rise.

[illegible]erday's Liverpool Cotton market was reported steady, sales 12,000 bales, and prices since last week quite unaltered.

Here we have little alteration to note since yesterday. The market is quiet but steady. For Dholera and especially Good Broach, there is still a fair demand, and business has been done at our yesterday's quotations, viz., 128 March, Rs. 227 April, but sellers of these descriptions are very firm. Sellers of Oomras and Bengals are more anxious to meet the market. We do not reduce our quotations, but business is slow at current rates.

EXCHANGE is steady, and our quoted rates of yesterday remain unaltered. We do not hear, however, of much business being done. At the biddings for Government Bills in London yesterday the full amount of 45 lakhs was allotted at and above the minimum rate of 1s. 7 15-16d. Of this almost the whole, viz., Rs. 42,60,000 were taken for Calcutta, Bombay only receiving Rs. 2,30,000, and the small balance going to Madras. The Government have intimated that they will offer next week 50 lakhs instead of 45.

IN IMPORTS we have nothing new to report except that they are very quiet.

The Stock and Share markets here are still closed, so we have nothing to report on them.

In London Government Rupee Paper had improved a little, viz., 4 per cent. to 84, and 4½ to 94½. From Calcutta quotations come the same for 4 per cent., viz., Rs. 100½, but 4½ are advanced to 100¾.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Frere, 191 tons, Captain W. Cowan, sailed yesterday for River Indus in ballast.

THE steamer Pearl, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (14th Dec.), via Hodeida, Aden and Muscat, with 64 docra cotton, and 58 pilgrims.

THE steamer Louise H., 1,000 tons, Captain P. Voss, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Sunderland (10th Nov.), with a cargo of 900 tons steel rails for Karrachee, and 20,000 sleepers for Bombay. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Abyssinia, 713 tons, Captain K. Macaulay, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. S. Blum, Mr. A. F. Rozario, Mr. W. F. Sinclair, and two ladies and 130 deck.

THE barque Shah Jehan, 608 tons, Captain T. Williams, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Mauritius (25th Nov.), brought a cargo of 8,709 bags sugar and 12 cases syrup, and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Lister, Mrs. Williams, two infants and three servants.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 2,[illegible] tons, Captain W. Sleeman, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Miss Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzherbert, Mr. and Mrs. Bichwad, Mr. and Mrs. Fukhenldeca, Lieut. W. H. Young, Lieut. Maisey, and 117 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chindwara, 1,533 tons, Captain A. Sanders, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs. Tagore, Miss Tagore, Mr. G. K. Lermit, Mr. John Moloney, Mr. Knott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Duncan and two children, and 15 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
28	Louise H. (s)	Voss	Sunderland, Nov. 9.
29	Euphrates (s)	Sleeman	Bussorah, Dec. 15.
	Inchmaree (s)	Major	Liverpool, Nov. 22.
	Pearl (s)	Raffin	Jeddah, Dec. 14.
	Carmona (s)	Halcrain	N. Shield, Nov. 27.
	Kt. of the Bathic	Goudland	Port Said.
	First Lancashire	Jones	Liverpool.
	Russell	Pabiot	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destinations.
29	Zimi	Jenkins	Elephant Point.
	Kassigarh	Murray	Trieste, &c.
	Frere (s)	Cowan	River Indus.
	Chindwara (s)	Sanders	Calcutta.

The steamer Abyssinia, Macaulay, to Persian Gulf, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Inchmaree, to London.
Steamer Regenda, to Liverpool.
Steamer Mirzapore, to Australia, &c.
Steamer Euphrates, to Persian Gulf.
Steamer Khandalla, to Coast and Calcutta.
Iliate Esperance, to Mozambique.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
21	Tibre (s)	Galle.
25	Manora (s)	London.
	Ethiopia (s)	Calcutta.
29	Dorunda (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.		
24	Tibre (s)	Calcutta.
	Kerbela (s)	Calcutta.
	Mars	Port Natal.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall (s)—3,000 barrels spelter, Bhimsee Pooja ; 250 barrels alum, Geo. Jenning and Co ; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Owen and Okell ; 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Lallbux Chubil.
Allegheny (s)—25 drums turpentine, A. Essac Sceb and Son.
Wilson Hall (s)—25 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Roumania (s)—5 packages corks, Rogers and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Penthesilia (s)—21 crates earthenware, Soomar Bhima ; 100 packages empty sodawater bottles, Saliaymaha med Fazul.
Teviot (s)—64 cases writing papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 20 boxes candles, Ecoolally Sumsoon ; 400 kegs steel, Megjee Ocamersey ; 15 cases cheese, Cowasjee Brothers ; 200 casks cement, John Fleming and Co.
Mirzapore (s)—7 boxes silver bars (fs. 2,360), the O. Bank ; 29 boxes silver bars (fs. 2,42,668), the O. Bank ; 21 boxes silver bars (fs. 69,000), David Sassoon and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Hungaria (s)—99 cases beer, Treacher and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—350 boxes brandy and 100 boxes claret ; 8 and A. Hormusjee ; 45 boxes brandy, D. P. Bilimoria and Co ; 60 boxes brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee ; 5 cases assorted liqueurs, 328 boxes brandy, and 10 boxes champagne, Eduljee Bazonjee ; 125 boxes brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowajee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mikado (s)—1,399 cwts linseed, William Bell and Co ; 113 bales cotton, Bhimsee Nuthoo ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 103 bales cotton, Pestonjee Bomanjee ; 259 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 114 bales cotton, Tarachund Ghanshamdass ; 101 bales cotton, Amerchund Laljee ; 94 bales wool, Lucknowdass Khimjee ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Mooljee Nursee ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Versee Dewsee ; 900 cwts wheat, Laljee Poonsey and Co ; 245 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jaivut ; 64 bales wool, Rowjee Bhimsee.
Speke Hall (s)—234 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Meetha Cassim ; 300 cwts wheat, Haridas Veeramjee and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Dewjee Wagjee ; 200 bales cotton, J. C. Rushby and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Vurdhmun Poonsee and Co ; 92 bales cotton, Allana Manjee ; 100 bales cotton and 100 bales wool, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 274 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Velljee ; 57 bales cotton, Moolsee Khetsee ; 29 bales cotton, Khetsee Mooljee ; 102 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee ; 300 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee.
Lancaster (s)—277½ cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee ; 128 cwts wheat, Heeriee Sewjee ; 2,400 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co ; 125 bales cotton, Vussonjee Manuck ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co ; 800 cwts wheat, Shewjee Dhurumsee.

FOR LONDON.

Teviot (s)—3,999 cwts bones and 4,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 100 bales hides, Rudhabhoy Tarunabhoy ; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 282 cwts coir yarn, Mugjee Mooljee ; 15 bales skins, Esmail Gangjee and Co ; 107 cwts shikaee, Cassim Somar.
Inchmaree (s)—10,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 178 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Mitha Cassum.

FOR HAVRE.

Robert Dickinson (s)—50 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Florence (s)—450 cwts rope yarn, Volkart Brothers.
Hughenden (s)—500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
[illegible] 500 bales cotton, Ralli [illegible]
[illegible] cotton, [illegible] Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Singapore (s)—1 box silver coins (Rs. 5,820), the French Bank.
Roumania (s)—2,400 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kashgar (s)—1 box silver coins (Rs. 400), J. Divar and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sumatra (s)—75 bales twist, W. and A. Graham and Co.
Hungaria (s)—6 cwts cuttlery stone, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 65 bales cotton, Zuncechund Fukerchund ; 35 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 18 chests opium, R. Mahomed ; 11 chests opium, Hemraj Ranbhugut ; 18 chests opium, Sahomed Aboobuker ; 50 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co.
Thibet (s)—41 cwts raisin, Yue Lunching ; 100 cwts onions, Hassum Ibsun ; 25 bales twist, Jowarimull Mooltanchund ; 75 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 10 chests opium, E. J. Abraham ; 180 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 34 chests opium, N. J. Abraham ; 12 cases silk, Rehemoobhoy Hubibbhoy ; 10 chests opium, S. J. Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet (s)—100 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 13 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 13 chests opium, Abraham Ezra and Co ; 40 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon ; 14 chests opium, Dongersydass Golkurran ; 4 chests opium, Guneshlal Shobagmull.
Hungaria (s)—67 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 73 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 32 chests opium, Nopechand Sowrungroy ; 14 chests opium, R. Mahomed.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 28TH DECEMBER 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·901
Temperature of the Air	76·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·1
Dew Point	67·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·755
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	84·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a.m)	70·2
General Direction of Wind	NE, ENE, E, ESE, NW, WNW, NW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	203

From 12·30 a. m. to 12·30 a. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 28.

[illegible] from Poona.

DECEMBER 28.

Shaw, Major, 28th Madras N. I., on leave, from Secundrabad.
Thompson, Lieut. Col., 3rd Madras Cavalry, from leave, from England.

DECEMBER 29.

Law, Captain, 2nd Battn. Gloster. Regt., on leave, from Quetta.
Maisey, Lieut., 30th Punjaub N. I., on leave, from Kurrachee.
Young, Lieut. Col., Staff Corps, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Slaughter, Surg., on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 29.

Stewart, Surg., on leave, to England.
Footner, Surg. Major, on leave, to England.
Churchill, Lieut., 12th Royal Lancers, on leave, to England.
Shaw, Major, 28th Madras N. I., on leave, to Matheran.
Chippindall, Lieut., R. E., to join, to Lucknow.
Trotter, Major, Staff Corps, to join, to Multan.
Lloyd, Major, Adjt. Genl., from leave, to Poona.
Liddell, Lieut. Col., 10th Hussars, to join, to Lucknow.
Prendergast, Col., 15th Bengal Cavalry, to join, to Multan.
Candy, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Burnett, Lieut. Col., Dy. Adjt. genl., on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDG. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 30.

In accordance with District Order No. 2,629 of the 23rd December 1881, the Regiment will parade in review order Full Dress, i.e., red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements, at the Bandstand on Monday, the 2nd January, at 6·30 a. m. (Madras time) punctually to take part in the celebration of the anniversary of the proclamation of the assumption of Empress of India by Her Majesty the Queen. Three rounds of blank ammunition will be issued per man, and all ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade. Tram cars will leave Byculla and Girgaum at 6·15 a.m., punctually (Madras time).

It is notified for information that a special train will leave the Bori-bunder station at 5·30 a.m., punctually (Madras time), on Saturday, 31st instant, stopping at Byculla to pick up all members at that station. To avoid delay and the chance of missing the train members should be at the above station not later than 5·15 a.m. (Madras time). A tram-car will leave the Sassoon Dock for the Bori-bunder station punctually at 5·30 a.m. (Madras time) on Saturday, 31st instant, to convey all the Colaba members who intend attending the manœuvres.

Vol. H. Abraham, F. Company, is granted leave of absence to the 2nd January, 1882, and has permission to take his rifle with him.

By order,

A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 29.)

Capt. G. J. Coulson, S. C., to be Assistant Commissioner.

The Engineers' service, six of which is being completed to [illegible] from 21st Dec., to have been in I.

The services of Surg.-Maj. G. E. Seward, M. D., are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

The services of Surg.-Maj. T. B. W. P. Johnston, I. M. D., are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C.-in-C.

Under instructions from the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India, Lieut.-Col. A. H. Davis, Bo. Inf., is removed to the Retired List on an allowance of £200 a year.

Lieut. J. M. Candy, S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The following appointment is made, with effect from the 15th Dec. :—

Maj.-Gen. H. H. A. Wood, C. B., Bo. S. C., to the Divl. Staff, in succession to Maj.-Genl. J. W. Schneider, C. B., resigned.

Capt. T. G. Fadan, Sind V. R. Corps, having been transferred to another part of India, that officer's name is hereby removed from the list of officers of that corps.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to return to India :—Col. T. H. Clay, S. C. ; Major C. M. Reves, Inf. ; Major J. A. Rowlandson, Inf.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy. of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Lieut.-Col. A. J. Dodd, S. C., four months, medical certificate.

Lieut. W. J. Lister, R.E., one month, medical certificate.

Capt. M. W. Stevens, Gen. List, Inf., having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from 27th Dec. subject to H. M.'s approval.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. G. E. H. Cates, Bl. S. C., is appointed to be Adjt. of the Kolhapur Inf. Corps and ex-officio Asst. to the Pol. Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. Country.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Krishnarao Madhavrao Huligolkar, Second Class Sub. Judge of Muddebihal in the Belgaum Dist., is granted leave without allowances for two months.

Mr. W. Webb, barrister-at-law, is appointed to act as Chief Presy. Magte. and Revenue Judge of Bombay during the absence of Mr. C. P. Cooper, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Kassinath Ranchandra Kasjap, Second Class, First Grade, Sub. Judge, is transferred from Malegaon in the Thana Dist. to Bijapur in the Belgaum Dist.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Dadaji Desmukh, Second Class, Third Grade, Sub. Judge, is transferred from Satara to Malegaon in the Thana Dist.

Azam Navnidhrae Madhavram, Acting Mamlatdar of Borsad in the Dist. of Kaira, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Second Class in the Dist.

Mr. John Innes is appointed to act as Supdt. of the Kurrachee Jail, in addition to his duties as Jailor of that Jail, as a temporary arrangement.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to transfer Rao Saheb Vishnu Vasudev Phadke, Second Class, Fourth Grade, Sub. Judge, from Sirsi to Dapoli instead of to Shevgaon. Rao Saheb Vishnu Vasudev Phadke is to do duty at Dapoli as Joint Sub. Judge.

Mr. Yashvant Narayen Adarkar is appointed to be Subordinate Govt. Pleader in the Sub. Judge's Court at Vengurla in the Ratnagiri Dist., vice Mr. Ramchandra Mahadev, deceased.

Messrs. C. P. Cooper and W. Webb respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Chief Presy. Magte. on the 23rd inst.

Messrs. C. G. W. Macpherson and H. F. Aston respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Under Secy. to Govt. in the Pol., Judl. and Educl. Depts., and of Secy. to the Council of the Govr. of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd inst.

The Hon. J. Marriott and Mr. F. J. Latham respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Advocate General, Bombay, on the 24th inst.

Mr. I. G. Fernandez is confirmed as Second Class, First Grade, Sub. Judge, vice Rao Saheb Narayan Balwant Bhise, retired.

Rao Saheb Chunilal Manekbai is appointed to be substantive pro tem. Second Class, First Grade, Sub. Judge.

Rao Saheb Vinayak Janardan Ganu is confirmed as Second Class, Second Grade, Sub. Judge, vice Mr. L. G. Fernandez.

Rao Saheb Vithal Vaikunth Wagle is appointed to be sub. pro tem. Second Class, Second Grade, Sub. Judge.

Rao Saheb Harilal Mansukhram Parikh is confirmed as Second Class, Third Grade, Sub. Judge, vice Rao Saheb Venayak Janardan Ganu.

Mr. Luis de Sa is appointed to be sub. pro tem. Second Class, Third Grade, Sub. Judge.

Azam Subrao Sheshappa, Acting Head Karkun of Taluka Supa, in the Dist. of Kanara, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Third Class in that Dist.

Azam Madhava Moreshwar, Acting Mahalkari of Peta Yaval, Taluka Savda in the Dist. of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Second Class in that Dist.

Mr. Atmaram Jannadas Kaji is appointed by Govt. to conduct prosecutions before the Sessions Court of Surat in such cases as may be made over to him for this purpose by the Dist. Govt. Pleader of Surat.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. C. Morrison, Bl. C. S. (whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt. by the Govt. of India), to be Asst. Collr. at Nasik.

Mr. J. J. Heaton, appointed by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India a Member of H. M.'s Cov. C. S. on the Bo. Estabt., reported his arrival on the 24th inst., and has been placed under the orders of the Collr. of Belgaum.

Sheikh Jehangir Mian, appointed as a Proor. under the Native C. S. Rules, to be an Asst. to the Collr. and Magte. of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Jaishankar Balal Bapat, sub. pro tem. Huzur Accountant, Poona, to join forthwith his permanent appointment of Huzur Account Officer, [illegible]

[illegible]nji, Head Accountant, Khandesh, to be sub. pro tem. Huzur Account Officer, Poona, until further orders.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, &c.

Mr. J. Elphinstone delivered over and Mr. W. East received charge of the office of the Collr. and Magte. and Pol. Agent, Colaba, on the 16th inst.

Messrs. Balcrishna Babajee and Venkatesh Bapujee Wadekar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist. Dy. Collr., Sholapur, on the 7th inst.

Azam Bhimaji Gururao, Mahalkari of Petha Hukeri in the Belgaum Dist., is transferred to Petha Chandgod in the same Dist., vice Azam Diwaji Mangesh, deceased.

Azam Bhimajee Venkatesh Javoor, Aval-karkun of Taluka Navalgund in the Dharwar Dist., is appointed Mahakari of Petha Hukeri in the Belgaum Dist.

Asst.-Surg. A. D'Souza and Asst.-Surg. Shaik Abdool Karim respectively delivered over and received Medical charge of the Gokak Extra-mural Convict Gang on the 13th Dec.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

GOODSIR—December 25th, at Royapooram, the wife of J. R. Goodsir, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FERN—RICHMOND—December 8th, at Rawalpindi, by the Rev. W. F. Armstrong, B. A., Mr. Thomas J. Fern, to Miss Florence Rose Richmond.

LEE—HARRIS—December 24th, at Bhaugulpore, Harry Lee, Bengal Civil Service, to Emily Augusta, second daughter of G. N. Harlow, C.S.I.

MACKENZIE-KENNEDY—BISDEE—December 26th, at Agra, Herbert John Whiteside Mackenzie-Kennedy, Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion The Norfolk Regiment, to Sara, daughter of the late John Bisdee, of Hutton, Somersetshire.

WESTERN—MURRAY-AYNSLEY—December 24th, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. J. C. Murray-Aynsley, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Henry Hope, Charles Maximillian Thoarey, Lieut. Royal Horse Artillery, to Maud Murray, daughter of Colonel G. H. Murray-Aynsley, M. S. C.

DEATHS.

LAING—December 23rd, at Ellipans, Margaret Alley Cecil, only child of Thomas Ward and Isabel Laing, aged 1 month and 20 days.

MORGAN—December 22nd, at Sahanpur, Eliza, wife of Rev. Morgan, retired Deputy Collector, aged 58 years.

SYMES—December 19th, at Simla, of acute congestion of the brain, Walter Vaughan, only son of the late Edwin Walter Symes, aged 7 years and 8 months.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the *Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1881.

IT would be interesting to know what the opinion of the late George Borrow would have been as to the utility of a "land yacht" which has been constructed for the use of an enterprising English traveller. That it is well built and neatly furnished can easily be believed ; and there is something very attractive in the idea of being able to move about with one's house, like a snail or a gipsy, at will. The land yacht is a light, well-finished, sufficiently ornamented van, in two compartments, on wheels. It is high enough to allow the occupant, unless his stature be that of a son of Anak, to stand upright ; and it is low enough to pass beneath any tunnel or arch to be met with on a railway. Of the two sitting-room ; or if the whole is to be regarded as a yacht, one a berth, the other a saloon. The bed-chamber is furnished with that first essential, a bed, but not a bedstead. There are, indeed, two beds in the form of couches which, covered with well-stuffed cushions, are available as seats by day. The washing apparatus is perfect, and a guttapercha pipe has been provided, by which the servant of the establishment can at once get rid of refuse water and help to irrigate the common on which he has temporarily encamped. There is, of course, a servant's room. Indeed, servant and master have each two rooms, though it may equally be said that neither servant nor master has, in an exclusive sense, any room at all. When the hardy yachtsman, after a night in the open field, has risen and performed his ablutions, he dresses and goes into the sitting-room. Here, however, his servant has been passing the night ; and it may be presumed that when the master enters the saloon the man steps out on to the common. A severe master might in fine weather require the servant to sleep outside, beneath a tent which forms part of the yacht's equipment. His position under canvas would be no worse than that of a soldier in camp ; while it would obviously be much better than that of a soldier bivouacing in the manner of the Germans and latterly, since 1870, of the French in the open. Servants, however, of the present day are so fastidiously brought up that it might be difficult to find one who would consent to make his lodging on the cold ground, with nothing but an awning between him and the canopy of heaven.

The owner of a land yacht will probably pass a considerable portion of his time in wandering from the spot where he has cast anchor. Adventures, we have been told on high authority, are to the adventurous, and a venturesome spirit, to say nothing of *robur et as triplex* round the heart, must have belonged to the man who first conceived the idea of going out on his travels on so frail a vessel as a land yacht. When, however, it rains, as in the capricious climate of England it at times will do, or when the yachtsman is weary, or for no matter what other reason wishes to retire indoors, he will establish himself in the compartment which is the dormitory of a simple servingman by night, a saloon more or less gilded by day. The saloon seems to have been arranged with a view to the requirements alike of the self-indulgent sensualist and of the solitary cynic. Its cushions are of the most luxurious kind ; but it is not a place in which much development could be given to the social and gregarious instincts implanted in the breasts of so many men. Yet though the yacht is primarily intended for a single traveller attended by his servant, he might on occasion entertain a friend, and might even accommodate him at night with one of the two couches in the master's sleeping apartment. It is in this apartment, by the way, that the servant when he is not occupied in grooming the horse, in cooking, in fetching water, or in brushing clothes, will have to pass his time during the long hours which he will probably (such is the perversity of modern domesties) refuse to spend in the open air. The land yacht is without a kitchen, and it is also without a smoking-room ; and as the smell of cooking might interfere with the odour of tobacco which, it may be supposed, will make itself felt all day and all night, at once in the master's sitting-room and servant's bed-room and in the servant's sitting-room and master's bed-room, it is intended that the meals shall be prepared in the before-mentioned tent. Whether in the general furniture a portable stove is included does not appear ; but the art of making up a fire in the open air with such materials as can be found almost anywhere is not a difficult one, and a land yachtsman who has something of the true cruising spirit in him will, once having something to cook, be surely able to improvise a means of cooking it.

In this connection the manners and customs of those land privateers, the gipsies, may profitably be studied. In Hungary, the classic land of gipsies, the wandering troops of Czigani will roast, boil, and stew in the open air, and their methods of cooking are so well known to the Hungarians themselves that at an Hungarian picnic hot dinners of several courses are habitually served especially the stew called "gulas" and the preparation of grilled meats known as "robbers' roast." For the long-stretching fire of faggots and the long wooden spit necessary for the production of robbers' roast a tree or two of convenient size must be cut down ; and this might be objected to on the part of a land yachtsman in his moorings at Beckenham or at Busby Park. But with a little good-will and a sufficient quantity of patent firewood it would be quite possible to make, no matter where, a sufficiently large fire for boiling water and broiling chops. The English gipsies, for reasons best known to themselves, do their cooking inside their vans, which, as persons of observation may have noticed, are provided with chimneys. The vehicles in which they travel—"land barges," they might perhaps be called—are, it is believed, without compartments, each van or barge being to its occupants alike bed-room, sitting-room, and kitchen. Not that gipsies spend much of their time in the van except to cook, to eat, and to sleep. Many of them, too, pass the night under canvas ; but for reasons which it would be unkind to specify they cook nothing of importance in the open air. Of late years these interesting nomads have found it as difficult to obtain a sufficient supply of water—except, of course, by the simple means of purchasing it from publichouses licensed to sell all kinds of drinks including the simplest—as to procure articles of food. Modern civilization is in entire discord with gipsy life ; and those elaborately organized systems which have been devised for the good of the community at large are to the gipsy who, with all his wanderings, must now and then establish himself in a temporary station, nothing but a terror and a plague. Tax-gatherers, water-rate collectors, commissioners for the conservancy of waste lands, and above all school-boards render the life of the modern gipsy well-nigh insupportable. Now that every house has water laid on, wells, except in the most remote districts, are neglected, and the gipsy does not know where to turn for what he calls a "drink of water" which he proposes to carry away with him in a pail ; for the christian-like act of giving even a cup of water is, in England at least, an offence punishable by the bye-laws of the water companies' charter with a fine of five pounds. It is believed there have been instances of over-zealous surveyors of taxes mistaking gipsies who had been encamped in the same place nearly a week for income-tax papers ; and it is certain that since the establishment of compulsory education the board-school has, in their own expressive language, been "down upon them" if they remained with their children in the same district for more than a certain number of days. Such inconveniences as these will not, however, be experienced by the land yachtsman, who will, moreover, have the resource open to him of taking refuge at any moment in an hotel.

THE action of the French in following the Algerian insurgents over the frontier into Morocco may lead to further complications. It is quite probable that this movement will result in arraying the Moors on the side of the Algerians in common cause as Mussalmans against the Franks. The most influential man in Morocco, more powerful even than the Sultan, is the Grand Sherif of Wazan, who is regarded as a kind of Pope amongst Mahomedans, and whose shrine is visited by pilgrims from all parts of Northern Africa, and even from India. The one person who may be supposed to have some influence over this powerful priest is the Grand Sherifa, and the lady who holds that proud position is reported to be "an English lady of considerable attainments and strength of character." Spain will be perhaps more interested in the French movements in Morocco than any other European nation, though Italy will not look on with indifference, nor will England, who has long been the firm friend of the Moors, as preferring their keeping possession of the country opposite Gibraltar to its falling into the hands of any European Power. Mulai Hassan, the Sultan of Morocco, [illegible] arrived at a man of time in the harem, and lets things slide.

REFERRING to the rumours at Lahore that preparations are being made by the Amir to visit the Viceroy in India, we understand on good authority that no official permission has yet been asked by the Amir's Government from the Government of India, although it is more than probable that the visit will eventually be made.

INVESTITURE OF THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, DEC. 28.

THE great event in honour of which the festivities of the week are being held took place this morning in a public durbar, when His Highness Maharaja Syaji Rao, Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadoor, Farsand-i-Khas-i-Dowlat-i-Englishia, was formally invested with powers of administration by His Excellency Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Bombay, acting on behalf of His Excellency the Governor-General of India. The durbar was held in the Nazar Bagh palace, in a structure specially erected for the purpose. The entrance was very elaborately adorned, and the interior was draped with coloured cloths and otherwise decorated. Long before the Governor and the Gaekwar arrived, the hall was filled with civil and military officers of the British Government, the guests of the State, and the sirdars and officers of the Baroda State. For some distance from the durbar-room the streets were lined with infantry and cavalry. A guard of honour of the 8th (King's Own) Regiment, with colours and band, was drawn up immediately before the entrance to the durbar-room. From the Public Park to the palace the streets were packed with natives, and a space sufficient only to admit the passing of one carriage was kept by the military. The roofs and balconies of the houses along the route were crowded with people, and the scene was bright with the life and colour only seen in oriental cities. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay having arrived in a State carriage drawn by four horses, a procession was shortly after formed near the door of the durbar-room. The order of carriages was as follows :—First carriage-and-four : H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Mr. Melvill, C. S. I., Hon'ble Mr. Peile, C. S. I., Chief Secretary to Government, Captain Fergusson, A. D. C. ; second carriage : Col. Stracey, Military Secretary, Mr. Hart, Private Secretary, Captain the Honble F. Somerset, Capt. Christopher, A. D. C. ; third carriage : Capt. Dean, A. D. C., Capt. Shaik Cassim, A. D. C., Dr. Findlay, Surgeon to H. E. The escort was under the command of Major Currie. The Governor was in the centre, His Highness the Gaekwar on the right of His Excellency, and the Governor-General's Agent on his left ; the personal staff and attendants following. On the arrival of the procession at the entrance to the durbar-room, the guard of honour presented arms, a salute of 21 guns was fired in honour of His Excellency, and the band played "God Save the Queen." On the procession arriving at the entrance to the durbar-room, all present rose, and remained standing until the Governor took his seat. At the end of the shamiana was a raised dais, upon which three silver chairs were placed. The Governor's seat was in the centre, His Highness the Gaekwar's seat was at His Excellency's right hand, and the seat of the Agent to the Governor-General on the left. On chairs to the left of the Governor-General's Agent were seated British officers, civil and military, according to rank ; and to the right of the Gaekwar were seated His Highness's relatives and the sirdars and officers of the Baroda State. An artist's eye would have lingered lovingly upon the scene. Through the open sides of the shamiana could be seen masses of dark green foliage, whilst the interior was gorgeously illuminated by the brilliant uniforms of the British officers and the magnificent jewel-bespangled raiment of the princes and chiefs, toned down by the severe black dress coats and white fronts of many of the civilian guests. The value of the jewels worn on this occasion must be enorm

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 28, 4-35 P. M.*

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7 15-16d. re ived 37 per cent., above that in full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts offered next week is 50 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51⅛d. per ounce; market

Rupee paper per cent. Rupee paper, 84; Four-and-a-half ditto, 90⅜.

*Delayed in transmission.

THE BARODA FESTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Dec. 29.

There was a cheetah hunt and breakfast at Marakpura this morning. This afternoon the Governor held a durbar, and His Highness came in a state procession in which there were eighteen elephants, two or three of them bearing howdahs plated with gold. The scene was strikingly picturesque. At the durbar the Viceroy's presents were given to His Highness.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Dec. 29.

A Darbar was held by H. H. the Gaekwar for the reception of the native guests invited to the festivities. An address was presented to His Highness by a deputation from the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha on behalf of the Maratha population, and by the Nagar Sheth of Ahmedabad on behalf of the Gujerati population. A suitable reply was made by His Highness. At the conclusion, Mr. Shantaram Narayen returned thanks to His Highness on behalf of the invited guests, and wished him all prosperity. The return procession from the Governor's camp was a complete success. The most remarkable circumstance connected with it, was that at the entrance into the Lalli e gate His Highness's elephant was made to sit down, and gold and silver flowers were showered upon His Highness. A popular demonstration, headed by Mr. Bappa Saheb, the young Gopalrao Myral, hailed His Highness's entry into the bankers' quarter with marked satisfaction.

PROPOSED VISIT OF THE AMIR TO INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

Advices from Kabul published here mention that preparations are being made for the Amir Abdul Rahman to visit the Viceroy in India. The arrangements are, the Lahore paper says, that he will arrive in the spring, and a great durbar will be held at Lahore or Umballa. Certain arrangements have been already made at Jellalabad and other places, where stores have been collected.

THE PESHAWUR RAILWAY.

The railway to Peshawur will not be opened beyond Attock on the 1st January, because one of three large tunnels will take another month to complete.

REPORTED SALE OF RIFLES BY BRITISH SOLDIERS.

It is reported from Peshawur that English soldiers have been selling rifles there.

THE VICEROY IN BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MOULMEIN, Dec. 28.

The Viceroy visited the farm caves to-day. The Marchioness did not accompany the party. What is known as the second cave was beautifully illuminated. After breakfast the Viceroy returned to town. To-night there is to be a public ball at the Town Hall.

CHAPTER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

The business to be transacted at the Chapter of the Star of India on the 25th January consists of the investitures of Sir James Gordon, Sir Lepel Griffin, and the Nawab of Bhawalpore. All members of the order in India will be invited to the ceremony.

A BURMESE ENVOY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec 29.

The *Indian Daily News* publishes a telegram the Mandalay Court to visit the Viceroy arrived yesterday, too late to be received. The Junior Secretary entertained him at Government House.

THE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN RANGOON.

The *Englishman* learns that the fire at the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation's saw mills resulted in the total destruction of their largest mills. The extensive stock of timber, valued at six lakhs of rupees all burned. Much of this timber was already sawn and ready for exportation. The price of timber has in consequence advanced 15 per cent. in Rangoon. The property destroyed was fully insured. One mill has been saved.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FOURTH DAY, DEC. 29.

CHOWRINGHEE CUP.

Pertab Singh's Jack Tar, 10st. 10lbs.	... 1
Mr. Thomas's Doleful, 10st. 7lbs.	... 2

Won by half a head. Time—3m. 40secs.

TRADES' CUP.

Aga Ali Shah's The Earl, 8st. 8lbs.	... 1
Nuna Khan's Jung Bahadoor, 9st. 12lbs.	... 2
Aga Ali Shah's Shaidah, 8st 5lbs.	... 3

Won by a length and a half cleverly. Time—2¼secs.

TOM THUMB PLATE.

Lord Beresford's Fleur de Lys, 9st. 12lbs.	... w o

Owing to heavy rain the course was bad going, and the attendance was bad.

FOURTH RACE, DURBUNGA CUP.

Stewart's Warrego, 9st. 3lbs.	... 1
Oscar's Rebecca, 10st. 2lbs.	... 2
Mr. J. C. Singh's Palmerston, 10st.	... 3

Won by half head. Time—3m. 51secs.

PRESERVATION (?) HANDICAP.

[illegible]ork, 7st.	... 1
[illegible]alkthorn, 10st. 7lbs.	... 2
[illegible]'s Too Kirk, 9st. 7lbs.	... 3

Won easily by three lengths.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE FRENCH AND THE ALGERIAN INSURGENTS.

ALGIERS, Dec. 28.

The French troops have pursued the insurgents over the Algerian boundary into Morocco. Fighting is now going on.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Colonel Tupper, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

H. M. TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 29.

The troopship Crocodile left here yesterday for Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

MALTA, Dec. 28.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Quetta, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 27th instant.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 29.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 16th inst., left here for Bombay at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and the same company's s. s. Brindisi, for Galle and Calcutta, at 3 o'clock.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market closed steady.

Fair Dholleras	4⅜

The Manchester market has been quiet but firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8⅜ Co.	7
40's Mule Twist	0-10
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84
5 per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
5 French Rentes	114
Bar Silver	51⅛

Arrival.—Knight of St. Patrick.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(DECEMBER 29.)

...OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

...—*Via* Teheran, perfect to Berlin *Via* ...key, *Via* Suez, perfect.

...—*Via* Teheran, perfect to Berlin. *Via* ...erfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

...—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. ...direct cable, perfect.

...—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

...—*Via* Penang, perfect to Amoy. *Via* Amoor, per... Shanghai.

...SHIRE, December 4, 8-21 p. m.—Teheran route right ... Berlin. The Anglo-German cables from Borkum ...ney are interrupted.

We have received the following official communiqué:—Instances have lately come to light of Indian children being sold as slaves in Persia, and a recent discovery of the kind has resulted in the issue by the Persian Government of stringent orders to the authorities at the chief seaports. For the future no Indian boy or girl in charge of a Persian subject will be permitted to travel inland from a Persian port without previous notice to the British representative, and full inquiry into the circumstances of the case. Any Persian subject evading these conditions will be liable to fine and imprisonment.

The *Englishman* states that His Excellency the Viceroy's return from Burma on the 2nd January will be strictly private.

A Convocation for conferring degrees will be held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangheer Hall of the Bombay University on Tuesday, the 24th January.

Surgeon-Major R. Boustead, F.R.C.S., is appointed an Honorary Surgeon to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble John Marriott of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, and has nominated Mr. F. L. Latham, M. A., to the vacant seat.

Major-General Wood, C. B., Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to the divisional staff in succession to Major-General J. W. Schneider, C.B., resigned.

Two deaths are reported from Bhopal, having occurred respectively on the 17th and 19th instant; the one that of Her Highness the Princess Kudsia Begum, the other that of Munshi Jamal-ud-din Khan Bahadur, Prime Minister of the Bhopal State.

The Indian authorities, it is stated, have ruled that warrant officers holding honorary commissions are entitled to the funeral honours of the corresponding rank.

[illegible] account of swindling has been reported to us. A [illegible] Bombay received a note purporting to be written by a friend, and asking her to send by the bearer, who was represented as a confidential man and thoroughly trustworthy, a certain bracelet for inspection. The lady applied to sent the bracelet as requested, but took the precaution, to ensure its safe custody *en route*, of sending a servant of her own with it. On the way the bearer of the note managed to get away from the lady's servant, and when the latter reached the house of the lady who was represented as desirous of making a close inspection of her friend's bracelet, it transpired that she had never entertained any such notion, and had never written any such letter. Further, on the following day, the lady to whom the note first mentioned was addressed anddelivered, received from another lady friend, by the hand of her friend's servant, a handsome and very valuable set of jewellery, with a note stating that the owner was very happy to comply with her request to be allowed to inspect the articles. The lady who owned the jewels had received a note on the day previous purporting to be signed by the lady to whom they were sent, and containing a request to be allowed to see the jewels. In this case also, fortunately for herself, the lady preferred to send her valuables in charge of her own servant, to entrusting them to a stranger, however highly recommended. So that the writer of the letters—they were both in the same handwriting—did not gain anything in these particular cases by his ingenuity; but his little game may have been played with greater success in some other instances. At any rate it would be well that the police authorities should be on the *qui vive*. On the face of the matter it would be for the public good that this clever gentleman should make an early acquaintance with the inside of the House of Correction.

The object of Mr. Grant Duff's projected tour, the *Madras Times* states, is "to personally inspect and satisfy himself in regard to the proposed extension of the Madras Railway from Ernacolam to Cochin, which has been most favourably viewed by both the Madras and the Supreme Governments, as also the line from Mysore to Wynaad which the planters of Coorg and Wynaad have urged should, in their interests, be constructed by Government, but which, owing to the nature of the country to be traversed and the urgency of other public works, has been deferred."

A telegram from Quetta, December 26, to the *Pioneer* states:—"News has been received that the new Governor, Sirdar Abdul Rasul Khan, arrived in Kandahar on Friday, the 16th December. By the express orders of the Amir, he was received with great pomp and ceremony, a salute being fired, and the whole of the garrison being paraded in his honour. The Mustaufi, who has been acting as Governor since the Amir's departure, will leave is said to have governed very well at Jellalabad, and has produced a favourable impression on the people of Kandahar; if he feels himself strong enough to adopt a liberal and generous policy to those who sided with Ayoub in the recent struggle, he will no doubt do much to strengthen the Amir's position and reconcile would-be malcontents to the present rule. There is no news of importance from Herat, except that Ayoub was last heard of in the Persian province of Ghain, but this has no doubt been superseded by later information from Europe."

If Mr. Parnell should still be taking his case in Kilmainham when Parliament meets, "Atlas" says, the nominal leadership of the Parnellite party will fall to the lot of Mr. Justin McCarthy, who will be assisted by Mr. T. P. O'Connor as chief lieutenant. Both leader and assistant will thus be journalists. It is certain, whether Mr. Parnell and his three Parliamentary colleagues remain in prison or not, that the address in reply to the speech from the Throne will be met by a direct negative from the Parnellite party, now numbering thirty-one members—out of prison.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* notes that the service will be gratified by the announcement that Lady Colley, widow of the late Sir G. Pomeroy-Colley, has received, as a slight recognition of her deceased husband's service, a suite of apartments in Hampton Court Palace. As a soldier's daughter and a soldier's widow, Lady Colley certainly well merited this mark of Royal favour, which she will doubtless have regarded as evidence of the estimation in which the gallant officer who has passed from among us was held by the Sovereign and country he had served so well.

A society paper gives the following as a good thing, *apropos* to the recent army reforms, and the feeling that exists in some military circles thereanent. The following is the card sent in by a caller on an illustrious personage: 'Mr. —— *late* Lieut.-General H. M.'s *late* Army."

In the event of promotion going for some time by battalions, a home service paper remarks, the following case will happen:—In the new regiments there are, in several cases, five supernumerary captains. Five officers of one battalion retire, thereby absorbing supernumeraries. Then one captain of the other battalion retires, giving a step to the senior subaltern also in that battalion, who will thus obtain the benefit of five steps in the other battalion, whilst the subalterns of that particular battalion remain stationary. A bright prospect for them!

On dit in London, according to the *World*, that, in order to give greater *éclat* to the somewhat vigorous proposals which the Government have in contemplation, the Queen has been already asked to open Parliament in person, and that so far the Royal consent has not been obtained. Those who know, however, say that, as matrimonial provision will be asked for Prince Leopold and his bride, the Queen may yet consent personally to express her gratification at the approaching union of her favourite son.

It will be remembered that there was some time ago an animated discussion on the point whether a bar for the sale of liquors should be permitted in the Bombay Sailors' Home. We see a similar question was recently debated at Portsmouth:—A very lively discussion took place at the last annual meeting of the Portsmouth Royal Sailors' Home—Admiral Ryder presiding—upon the question of the proposed sale of spirits in the Home. Admiral Gambier said that the men had not asked for them, and that the institution had for thirty years done good work, in his opinion, for the service generally in excluding them; and he protested against their introduction as a breach of faith with many, including her Majesty and the late Prince Consort, who had given their aid on the understanding that no spirit-drinking was to be allowed. The Vicar of Portsmouth took up the other side of the question, contending that the men had a right to their grog if they wanted it; that the doors of the Home were practically closed against a class; and that by selling, under proper control, pure spirits, the sailors would be prevented from drinking poisonous mixtures elsewhere, and avoid many temptations to which they were now subjected. The chairman pointed out that it was as yet only under consideration, and the matter is now left in the hands of the directors, who are to consult with the representatives of the men themselves. The *Army and Navy Gazette* agrees with the Vicar that pure spirits might be sold with advantage, for a large number of blue-jackets like a glass of grog, and think that surely steps might be taken to prevent over-indulgence in that line as in any other. If the Home is for the use of sailors in general, why should those men who wish for spirits be, as the Vicar says, practically excluded and have to go to low grog-shops, where they are encouraged to drink, and thus probably led to other excesses and consequent trouble?

"Atlas" writes:—The Pullman car trial trip on Thursday was an unqualified success. The carriages are handsome without, and beautifully appointed within; and M. Philippart's system of electric lighting seems to solve the vexed question as to how our railway carriages can be illuminated. It was bright enough to read the smallest print of an ordinary newspaper, and without a flicker.

Hull is now added to the other large towns where local enterprise has supplemented the official enumeration of the people by taking a census of the attendance at places of worship on Sunday. Newcastle led the way, Liverpool followed, Bristol was the next, then came Sheffield—with the most complete census that has been taken—and now Hull brings up the rear. In addition to these large towns of more than 100,000 population, a "religious census" has been taken at Wolverhampton, Accrington, Ipswich, Bath, Northampton, Chesterfield, Rotherham, Retford, Worksop, Hastings, and Llanelly. The attendance at morning service varies from 10 per cent of the population at Worksop to 32 per cent. at Bath; and at evening service from 14½ per cent. at Liverpool to nearly 37 per cent. at Bath—Bristol coming next, with 31 per cent. In Hull the places of worship were less than half full in the morning and a little more than half full at night. The figures are:—Population, 150,000; sittings, 73,793. Morning attendance, 25,965; evening, 37,173. The proportion of attendants at the Established Church is even smaller than elsewhere. The attendance was 5,994 in the morning and 7,278 in the evening. Whatever may be the case elsewhere, the Anglican can hardly be regarded as the "Church of the nation" at Hull.

An extraordinary allegation was made before Mr. Justice Chitty on Dec. 9, in an action of Hickman *v.* Hickman for an injunction against the Rev. Fathers Alphonsus David and John McKenna, restraining them from holding communication, personal or otherwise, with the plaintiff or inducing him to become a Roman Catholic and abandon the Protestant faith. The plaintiff has been a ward in Chancery, and is son of the defendant, the Rev. Walter Richard Hickman, vicar of St. James's, Croydon. The plaintiff is between 16 and 17 years of age, and is being educated at a Protestant school at Hurstborne Priors, Sussex, but was shortly to visit his father during the Christmas holidays. On a former occasion when [illegible] of him and tried to induce him to abandon his religion. [illegible] he subsequently the father swore that he in no way [illegible] the secession of his son from his own church, nor gave him any encouragement to that direction. On the son's last visit the father was astonished at discovering that the boy had put up in his room an imitation of a Catholic Order. He remonstrated with him, and after giving him books on theological subjects to read the matter was dropped, and he was under the impression that the son had abandoned all ideas of changing his religion. He had, however, since ascertained through a schoolfellow of the boy that a correspondence had been going on between his son and the priests, and that he had been in the habit when at home of surreptitiously visiting both gentlemen. Fearing that this might be repeated when his son came home at Christmas, he moved for the injunction of the court. The defendants did not appear. There was an informality in the proceedings against Mr. McKenna, and Mr. Justice Chitty granted the injunction against the Rev. Alphonsus David only, in the terms of the notice of motion.

Colonel James de Vic Tupper, whose death is announced this morning by Reuter, was a Captain in the 23rd Regiment (Royal Welsh Fusiliers). His commission as Ensign was dated 15th December, 1854; Lieutenant, 9th March, 1855; Captain, 1st April, 1859; Bt. Major, 5th July, 1872; Bt. Lieut.-Colonel, 1st April, 1874. He served with the 23rd Fusiliers in the Crimea from the 10th August to the 25th Sept., 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and was very severely wounded at the attack on the Redan on the 8th September (Medal with clasp, and Turkish medal). Served also in the Indian mutiny campaign of 1857-58, including the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, defeat of the Gwalior Contingent at Cawnpore, affair of Ramgunga, siege and capture of Lucknow and operations across the Goomtee under Outram, storm and capture of the Selimpore and Simree Forts, and actions of Jubrowlie, Poorwah (mentioned in despatches), Beerah, and Buxarghat; also the Trans-Gogra operations when the rebels were driven from Oudh into Nepaul (medal with two clasps). Embarked for the Gold Coast with the 2nd Battalion 23rd Fusiliers, and served in the second phase of the Ashanti war, in 1874 (Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel, medal with clasp).

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

In recent letters I have mentioned the movement in Lancashire against dirty American cotton, about which the feeling excited was so strong that the Oldham spinners were the longest in calling the special attention of the American consul to the subject. An American journal of high authority on all these matters, the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, has, however, published an article on the question, which endeavours to make out that if spinners suffer from sand in cotton it is their own fault. The cotton-grower, it is maintained, does not desire to have such trash or waste in his staple, as he only suffers loss thereby. What is technically known as 'sandy' or 'dusty' cotton, says the *Chronicle*, is readily recognised by every capable buyer, whether merchant or broker, in the trade, and it is so universally rejected from the category of merchantable cotton that, like cotton 'in false packed' and 'mixed packed,' bales, it is left to fall to extremely low prices, often far below its intrinsic comparative value as spinning material, until by its very low price it attracts the attention of speculative operators, who buy it as 'rejections' for prices ranging from 1c. to 6c. per pound, according to the buyer's estimate of extra waste in these bales. These operators grade their purchases of this sort into lots as nearly uniform in actual value as is practicable, and bide that time, sure to come after mid-season, when such cotton will have materially appreciated in price. Then they either ship the cotton to some northern or European market, the greater part of it going to Liverpool, or they sell it at the advanced price to some exporting buyer, who gives it a like destination. Finally, it reaches the spinner, perhaps in Oldham, who pays for it 50 or 100 per cent. more than the producer received for it, but much less than the market price for clean cotton. The producer and the consumer in such cases have divided the loss caused by the excess of trash between them. It sometimes occurs that a bale is carelessly or wilfully charged with sand or other dirt in the packing, when sweepings of the ginhouse are shovelled into the packing box, and are found in layers alternating with cotton in the bale. These are palpable frauds, and when discovered are severely punished under the laws of the cotton-growing States, as is the fraud of false packing by plating a bale of low-grade cotton with a layer of good cotton on either outside. We are not now writing of these frauds, but of cotton that is unintentionally, and to the serious loss of the planter, pervaded throughout the bale with sand or dust, and is well-known to the trade as 'sandy cotton.' Any experienced buyer can detect this and make a fair estimate of the heavy waste by examination of samples." American spinners, it is added, do this. On all cotton of a very low grade having leaf, trash, dust, or sand they have learned to place its true value,—a price which gives a clean fibre in yarn at a cost so far below the cost of like yarn from clean cotton, that they are paid for extra labour and for injury to the machinery from the adhering dust, with a profit over. From the fact that the weekly reports of the Liverpool cotton market have often during the past year given sales of American cotton as low as 2½ to 3¼ per lb., when middling was worth 5¼ to 6¼, the *Chronicle* concludes that some at least of the English spinners had, in the price they paid, good reason to suppose that the cotton which they bought at half the price of middling would lose 30 to 40 per cent. at least in waste from the bale to the lap. All such spinners are now most surely estopped from complaining of the piles of sand and dust dropped under the pickers or blown into the dust chimney. They only get what they paid for; and does it not seem as if any spinner who pointed to the large pile of American plantation soil in his mill-yard confesses either that he had compensation for it in the price paid for his cotton, or that he does not know how to buy cotton well? Such is the rather off-hand explanation of the New York journal, and I commend it to the notice of Indian packers and merchants, only remarking that it fails to explain how it happens that the complaints of the Lancashire spinners have risen to such a clamorous pitch this year especially. The existence of some sand or dust in cotton is always looked for and allowed for, like the traditional peck of dirt which each of us has to swallow. But this year the trash has quite exceeded normal limits, and hence the outcry from the English spinners.

The visit of Lord Hartington to Lancashire was cut short for domestic reasons, but will be resumed next week. In addition to the ordinary business of his visit, which is mainly political, he will, it now appears, be asked to receive a deputation on the subject of the encouragement of cotton-growing in India. On this subject Lancashire has always felt strongly; and, as an Oldham spinner has pointed out, what is wanted is simply more cotton, double, if possible, the present growth. "As to quality, that may be left to take care of itself; at present the essential question is quantity." Supposing, it is argued, that cotton equal to Broach were to be grown in India in such quantity as to sell at 4d. per lb. less than what the effect would be on the price of American cotton? There is another reason which seems to make the Lancashire people nervous. A succession of bad seasons in America would reduce towns like Oldham to beggary. If the Americans were to reduce the area of cotton plantation, as they have often threatened to do lately, or were a failure of grain crops to occur in some other part of the world which would induce Americans to grow grain instead of cotton, the Lancashire industry would be very seriously embarrassed. Another explanation of the anxiety to get more cotton from India is stated to be that "the trade" is being continuously harassed by over speculation. Our old friend, the cotton "corner," is, in fact, one of the nan offenders. If more cotton is wanted for nothing else, it is as a make-weight against the gigantic system of American cotton-gambling. At present the cotton supply is only a hand-to-mouth business, and so long as this is the case ruinous fluctuations both in price and quantity may be expected; but a steady and full supply of Indian cotton, with an ample stock at Liverpool of both American and Indian, would insure comparative success to the trade. For the good of Lancashire, in short, India is to be made, if possible, the principal cotton-grower in the world. I have no idea what the representative deputation of spinners, manufacturers, and operatives which is to wait upon Lord Hartington will ask him to do, unless it be to get the India Office to publish regular statistical information, and also to do something to improve railway and road communication; but he will certainly be entitled to ask for some practical suggestions on the point.

In connection with the steadiness of the silver market here and the smallness of the arrivals from the United States a curious fact has transpired which may give some comfort to the bi-metallists, who are already speculating upon the results of the International Monetary when it reassembles in May next. The circumstance is, the popularity of what are called silver certificates in the United States, which has brought about something very like bi-metallism. The silver dollars coined under the Bland Bill were never popular and could not be got into circulation, their bulk being an obstacle to their use by commitatees, and the fluctuations in the value of silver making the public unwilling to take them, although legal tender. But the silver certificates issued by the Washington Treasury against deposits of the dollars have acquired favour, and have gone into circulation to the amount of almost the entire £90,000,000 coined under the Bland Act. They constitute a note circulation well secured upon the precious metal in the form of State money, and being of handy denomination for all purposes of internal trade. One invariable and obvious use of these certificates is payment of custom house duties. As a consequence of this favour accorded to them, the silver dollars may continue to be coined, and the supply of silver from the mines to Europe may continue in proportion. In fact, from whatever cause it may be, partly as some others, the shipments of the metal to this side have greatly fallen to very small amounts. The Secretary of the Treasury is now [illegible] silver pending the next meeting of the [illegible] but there is little fear now that America, will abandon the use of the metal, as her delegates threatened at the Conference last summer. It is found very handy, indeed, and has proved a godsend during the recent spasms of stringency in the New York money market, caused by the drain of currency to the interior.

The Board of Trade returns for last month are favourable, notwithstanding a decrease in the totals of cotton manufactures exported to India, the declared value of British exports being £20,715,164 against £18,864,700 in November, 1880, and £17,051,955 in November, 1879. For the eleven months the values are, £174,927,552, £204,595,737 and £213,756,867, in 1879, 1880, and 1881, respectively. The export of cotton yarn last month was 22,499,000 lbs. against 20,789,200 lbs. in November, 1880, the proportion to Bombay being 1,199,300 lbs. against 934,100. The export of cotton manufactures, piece-goods, was 406,429,600 yards against 425,681,100 yards in November, 1880, and the proportion of these sent to Bombay was 55,288,800 yards against 61,590,100 yards. The falling-off to Bengal as compared with the corresponding month is even greater, being fully 33 per cent. The import of cotton shows a large reduction as compared with November last year, the total being only 1,135,528 cwts. against 18,38,612 cwts.; but the falling-off is almost entirely in American cotton, the proportion from India being 79,848 cwts. against 84,870 cwts. The import of Indian wheat continues to expand at a prodigious rate. The total last month was 1,418,418 cwts. against 344,845 cwts. in November, 1880, and the quantity for the eleven months is now 6,084,078 cwts. against 2,874,965 cwts. in 1880, and only 684,935 cwts. in the first eleven months of 1879.

The report of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway for the half-year ended 30th June last has been issued. It states that there is no change in the mileage open or in the amount of guaranteed capital, and the net additional debit against the account fore xpenditure during the half-year is £67,521 11s. 7d. The total expenditure is now £7,501 15s. 4d. exclusive of stores and materials, which represented a further sum of £282,957 2s. The gross revenue receipts amounted to £550,272 against £467,765 in the corresponding half of 1880, the expenses to £187,018 against £161,316, and the net earnings to £365,254 against £306,449. The amount required for guaranteed interest was £290,239, and after making certain deductions of small amount a surplus of £158,450 is left, when stated in sterling at the exchange of 1s. 10d. No portion of this amount is to be applied to the cost of the new Nerbudda bridge, and it is therefore all divisible between the company and the Government in equal shares. The company's moiety, remitted to Londonat the current exchange, is £68,277. 12s. 3d., and out of this a dividend of 1s. 6d. per cent. is declared, payable with the guaranteed interest in January next. After paying this the amount remaining on hand in London will be £2,967 1s., and in Bombay £38,620. The net profit of the half-year, taken at 1s. 10d. exchange, was equal, nominally, to £4 9s. 5d. per cent. on the interest-bearing capital, camparing with £3 15s. 5d. for the corresponding period of 1880.

Although the cotton-spinning interest in Lancashire seems to have invariably something to complain of and to be always working at a loss, if you may believe the reports of its representative agitators, it appears that business statements do not always confirm the pessimist view. A prospectus has been issued this afternoon of a cotton-spinning company near Macclesfield, and from a private recommendatory circular by the promoters I learn that I should never have learned from reading the Lancashire papers, that the present prospect of the trade is better than it has been for years, and that cotton-spinning companies are now paying dividends of from 10 to 20 per cent. Many shareholders in such concerns, it is pointed out, have had their capital returned to them in dividends in four years.

A very big new company is out to-night, called the Railway Investment Company, Limited, with a capital of £6,000,000, which is designed to acquire large masses of leading English railway stocks, and divide 4 per cent. to preference capital of £3,000,000, and the balance, whatever may be realised, to its deferred capital representing the other £3,000,000. The trustees are of high position, one of them being Mr. E. H. Palmer, a late Governor of the Bank of England.

PENSIONS OF CIVIL ENGINEERS IN THE P. W. D.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you be so good as to give publicity to the following notes, in which the pensions under the new scheme—which, the *Indian Daily News* informs us, "the Government of India has decided to recommend to the Secretary of State"—are compared with those at present in force and with those of other services? N. B. The sovereign has been valued at Rs. 12.

After 5 years a covenanted Civilian can get £150 a year. A Civil Engineer, only 5 months' gratuity, which might amount to Rs. 2,750 or £230.

After 7 years and 10 years, respectively, a Chaplain can get £127-15 and £173-17-6 a year. A C. E. only [illegible] gratuity, amounting probably to Rs. 4,500 or Rs. 8,000 (about £300 or £967), respectively; but no annuity or pension.

After 15 years a C. E. cannot under the new scheme get more than Rs. 1,500 (£125) a year, as compared with Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 under existing rules, on the "unsuitability" of which Sir A. Clarke, R.E., in his careful and elaborate minute remarked.

After 17 years a Chaplain can get £333 a year; a C. E. only £125.

After 20 years a C.E. can, under the new rules, get only Rs. 2,500, compared with Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 under existing rules; so that officers who might have qualified for the higher pension under the present rules would be at a disadvantage under those proposed.

After 21 years a covenanted Civilian can get annually £1000 (including what is due him from the fund), compared with which a C. E. can get only Rs. 2,500 or £208-6-8 a year; a C.E. not having the privilege of subscribing to a pension fund similar to that of the Civil Service, which he would gladly do and which he has prayed to be allowed to do.

After 25 years a C. E. can, under the proposed rules, get Rs. 3,000 a year, compared with Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 under the present rules.

After 30 years—this is the period after which Civil Engineers are to have a tremendous addition made to their pensions—a C. E. can get Rs. 6,000 a year as compared with Rs. 5,000 under the present rules. A more than liberal, this is a stupendous concession, after the trifles to be withheld at the periods of 15, 20, and 25 years!

In plain English our pensions are to be reduced excessively for periods up to 25 years' service, and at that stage a man is to be tempted by an addition of 50 per cent. to his pension for 5 years' additional service. And if officers are so tempted what becomes of the acceleration of promotion that is hoped for under new and improved (?) pension rules? Will not these pension rules counteract, in a great measure, rules that are being, we believe, elaborated for the acceleration of promotion?

Auflibad, Dec. 28. C. E.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, writes:—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In some cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and prurigo, I consider Dr. de Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Stone Jars, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand.

BOMBAY.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th:—Louise (s), from Sunderland. Yesterday:—Euphrates (s), Bussorah; Inchmaree (s), Liverpool; Karl (s), Jeddah; Carmona (s), Norta Shields; Knight of St. Bath (s), Port Said; Lancashire, Liverpool; Russell, Mauritius.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Zimi, for E. Point; Kashgar (s), Trieste, &c; Arore (s), River Indus; Chindwara (s), Coast and Calcutta.

Assault.—Rahimut, woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Sukina, another woman, on the day previous. She was fined Rs. 10.

Attempted Suicide.—Hoosin Mowlabux was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of attempting to commit suicide by taking nux vomica. He was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

Theft.—Gunput Raghoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on two separate charges, of theft of nine pairs of cotton *dhotars* and five horn combs, of the collective value of Rs. 18-6, the property of two persons. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of eight weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Drowned.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Mazagon, on the body of Purshotum Babool, aged twenty-seven years, a carpenter by trade. Deceased was addicted to drink. On the 26th instant he was missed from his residence, and on the evening of the 29th his body was found floating in the Nabob's tank at Mazagon. The body was much decomposed, but there were no external marks of violence on it. Deceased, it appears, was under the influence of liquor when he left home on the 26th. A verdict of death by accidental drowning was recorded.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 19th December was Rs. 22,04,074. In addition silver received during the week, Rs. 1,10,142. New coin paid during the week, Rs. 3,55,200. The balance left was Rs. 20,58,816. There is in addition silver bullion worth Rs. 4,33,715 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

Fatal [illegible]—The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday at the [illegible] into the circumstances connected with the [illegible] Mhamdali, [illegible] who on the 25th instant, while standing by the side of a wall of a house that was being pulled down at Dady-sett Agiary-lane, was killed by the wall suddenly falling on her. The jury upon the evidence [illegible] returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the death of Mootebai was caused by injuries received by the fall of the wall of a house upon her in consequence of the storage of the material of an old building in excessive quantity against it."

Births and Deaths in Bombay.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 27th December, was 491, being 51 more than in the previous week, 58 more than the week ending 28th December, 1880, and 17 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 336 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 31·47. There were 102 deaths from remittent fever, being 5 less than the previous week, and 12 more than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 89, 32, and 14 respectively, as compared with 55, 28, and 17 last year. There were 28 deaths from cholera last week, as compared to 20 in the week previous.

A College Entertainment.—The annual entertainment and dance given by the military student apprentices of the Grant Medical College to their friends was held on Wednesday evening last at their residence, Æsculapian Hall, the old Freemasons' Lodge, situated on the Baboola Tank-road. The spacious hall of the building was decorated with evergreens, flags, and banners, and brilliantly illuminated. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. Hughes; Dr. and Mrs. MacGregor; Drs. Hatch, Patterson, and Lyon; Major-General Hewett, Captains Wyer and Tennent, and Lieutenant Ross, of the B. V. Rifles. Considering the number of guests, great credit is due to the students for the excellent arrangements made for the occasion. Dancing was kept up to a late hour, and for those who, like the historical XII., "didn't dance," facilities for chess, drafts, &c., were provided in an adjoining room. Before the assembly dispersed three cheers were given for the Principal of the College and the guests.

[illegible] dusk, on Monday evening last, when nearly the whole of Chudderghaut were assembled in St. George's Church to witness the nuptials of Miss Fitzpatrick, the daughter of the incumbent of the church, a Mahomedan, lately in the employ of Mr. Charles, ran amuck, and succeeded in killing one person and wounding several others. The wretch commenced at the old foundry in front of Mr. Charles's house, by cutting down his wife, whom he killed. He then made for the Military Club, in search of a captain of the Reformed Troops; but finding no one there, jumped over the wall into Mr. Lee's house adjoining. Here he shot twice at Mrs. Lee, who to screen herself, put up her hand, and received a pistol bullet in the hand and another in the side of her head. She fell down in a state of insensibility, and the man, under the impression that he had done for her, threw down the pistol, but retained possession of the sword, which was dripping with blood. Next he went to Mr. Charles's house, but fortunately the family were at the wedding, as it was his intention to do for them likewise; so he jumped over the wall, and chased a young man who was on his way to Mr. Hudson's house. When in pursuit, he came across Mr. Scrivens's gate, at which several young people were standing, and he slashed with his sword at Miss Scriven, nearly cutting off her arm, and at the next gate

some was frequently seen coming home at very late hours in the night, and passing by unfrequented roads as if he wished to avoid observation. In the month of July last an event happened in the neighbourhood, with which the prisoner was mixed up—an assault on the police of the county—and the prisoner fled from Bradford. No more was seen or heard of him by the police for some little time. In the meantime inquiries were still being made with reference to this society, and information was received that there were arms in the house where the prisoner's wife lived. In consequence of that a watch was kept on the house, and on the night of Sunday, November 12, the police entered the house, 48, Silk-street, where Mrs. Tobin was then residing. It appeared that about the time the prisoner went away his wife removed from the house in Bramley-street, and went to live with Mrs. Reynolds. A man named Clarke, who was engaged as a chapel-keeper, assisted the prisoner's wife in removing, and he would tell the Bench that he took particular notice of a box or large trunk. The reason why he noticed this box was that there was not room for it at the lodgings which Mrs. Tobin had taken at Reynolds' house, and she was obliged to ask Clarke to take it home with him and find it house room at his own lodgings. There it remained for some three or four weeks, when Mrs. Tobin removed from Mrs. Reynolds's house to 48, Silk-street. She then got Clarke to bring the box to her house, where the police made their entry on the 15th of November. The police noticed two boxes in the room, one on the top of the other. In the larger one which was locked were found two large carpet bags containing from 48 to 50 revolvers. At the bottom of the box were also found a great number of cartridges which would fit the revolvers, and a quantity of letters and other documents showing the prisoner's connection with this secret society. The police found a book containing entries of the number of men belonging to the organisation living in the district in October, 1875. The book showed that there were something like eight districts consecutively. In the first there were given [illegible] companies (meaning arms), and 32*l*, 1*s* 8*d*. [illegible] sections. The other districts were similarly [illegible] to the end the words "Bradford total" appeared that in Bradford there were [illegible] companies, and 1874, 13*s*. in money. The second was Halifax, where there were [illegible] companies, and 11*l*. Keighley had 30 men, [illegible]*l*. At Shipley the number of men [illegible]ported, but there were stated to be 15 [illegible]. At Brighouse there were 50 men, [illegible] and 02*l*. 7*s*. 5*d*. The total for the [illegible] district was 257 men, 279 articles, and [illegible] companies, and 1874, 13*s*. in money. The [illegible] found